The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Germany Settling Her Internal War Claims.

Sluggish Progress of Political Events in France.

Rochefort Denies the Jurisdiction of His Court.

Republican Deputies Protest Against Monarchist Intrigues.

The Washington Treaty the Wonder of Europe.

Interesting Domestic Intelligence by Telegraph.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers and the Orleans Princes—The Sabbath Law—The Coming Visit of the Assembly to Paris—Proposed Impeachment of Napoleon III.

VERSAILLES, June 14.—The *Journal Officiel* of today says the story that condemned insurgents have been shot in the Bois de Boulogne with *mitrailleuses*, is an odious and absurd calumny. It also denies the report that the ORLEANS Princes dined with M. THIERS, and says:

"The Prince DE JOINVILLE and Duc D'AUMALE visited M. THIERS unexpectedly. During the interview, the President said that although he was once a Minister in the Government of their father, King LOUIS PHILIPPE, he was today the head of the Republic. There was nothing significant in the visit of the Princes. They understand the past and accept the present. M. THIERS did himself honor by his bearing during the interview, and the Republicans were unembarrassed in the presence of these noble and illustrious Princes."

The Administration respects the rule forbidding work on Sundays. All the journals approve of the coming visit of the Assembly to Paris, and regard it as the first approach to a genuine reconciliation with the Parisians. The *Gauche* publishes a manifesto to the Paris electors against the monarchy, and in favor of the Republic. In order to combat Bonapartist intrigues, the deputies propose to impeach the Emperor for declaring and waging war.

Review of the Army—Rochefort and His Defense—The Finances—Twenty-One Men Executed in the Bois de Boulogne.

LONDON, June 14.—A review of 100,600 soldiers will be held in the Champs de Mars on Sunday next. The troops are leaving La Villette. M. ROCHEFORT is seriously ill, and his trial has been postponed. His defense is, that the military tribunal by which he is to be tried is incompetent to pass upon his case. He therefore demands a trial by jury. The Committee of the Assembly upon the Budget is known to be in favor of the raising of funds by means of a loan. The rentes are quoted at 53 francs 32 centimes. The official statement of the Bank of France states the bullion in its vaults at 22,000,000 of francs. A special dispatch to the *Standard* says twenty-one men were executed yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne.

Protest of Republican Deputies—Communist Trials—Papal Intrigues.

PARIS, June 14.—The Republican manifesto which appeared today is signed by 81 Deputies of the Left in the Assembly. It accuses the Monarchist Deputies of not keeping the agreement made at Bordeaux, whereby it was stipulated that partisan politics should be avoided and charges that the Legitimist members from the provinces are intriguing for the restoration of the monarchy and for intervention in Italy in favor of the Pope. Many of the Communist prisoners were discharged today for want of evidence against them. Arrests are frequent in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Arrondissements. The report that M. FORCADE-LAROQUETTE is a candidate for the Assembly is denied. The *Temps* remarks that the French bishops are actively moving for the reinstatement of the Pope in his temporal possessions.

Trochu's Defense—The Disorderly Element Abetted by Bismarck—Sessions of the Academy Resumed.

PARIS, June 14.—In the Assembly to-day, Gen. TROCHU continued his speech in defense of his administration of military affairs. He gave a minute account of the sorties during the German siege of Paris, and of the reasons for making them. He attributed their defeat to the fact that the Germans used their artillery only. The French, he believed, would have beaten the German infantry if they could have engaged them. His main plan had been for a grand sortie toward Rouen, but, after the victory of Coulmiers, public opinion demanded a junction of the garrison of Paris with the army of the Loire, which was sheer madness. One of the greatest obstacles to the conduct of the defense was the disorderly element in Paris, which was instigated to rebel by BISMARCK, and to this end was furnished with arms from the enemy outside the city. He stigmatized the commencement of the bombardment by the Germans without formal notice as an unparalleled violation of the rules of civilized warfare. The French Academy resumed its sittings today.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The London Times on the Subject—International Fellowship—Instructions to American Agents.

LONDON, June 14.—The *Times*, in an editorial today, says of the Treaty of Washington that it was not England alone who yielded some of her claims. The United States also made great concessions. The *Times* considers it unprecedented that such a grave difference between nations as that of the *Alabama* claims should have been settled without a resort to arms. The demand for consequential damages for the injury done to American commerce by the *Alabama* and kindred vessels was unacceptable to the English Commissioners, and was abandoned by the United States. The *Times*, in conclusion, expresses the hope that, taking pattern from the adjustment of the American question, the nations of Europe will rise to a higher conception of the aims and duties of international fellowship. Earl DE GREY AND RIPON is to be created Marquis of RIPON in recognition of his distinguished services in connection with the Treaty of Washington.

BERLIN, June 14.—It is said that the American Envoys on the Continent have received instructions to ascertain the possibility of arriving at an agreement between the great Powers with reference to the protection of private property at sea in time of war.

GERMANY.

Compensation for the Results of the War—Branches of the Bank of Prussia in Alsace and Lorraine—Prorogation—Congratulations to the Pope.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Committee in charge of the Dotation bill met today, and was addressed by Prince BISMARCK on the subject of its labors. The bill was then adopted, with an amendment, under which the Emperor will distribute 4,000,000 of thalers among the Generals and statesmen who have achieved the results of the war. The Parliament has unanimously sanctioned the grants made by the Crown to the relatives of the members of the Reserves and Landwehr who fell during the war. The Bank of Prussia has been authorized to establish branches in Alsace and Lorraine. The Emperor WILLIAM has congratulated the Pope upon the occurrence of his jubilee. The prorogation of Parliament will probably take place on Thursday afternoon.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Breslaw Theatre—Empress Augusta—Greek Affairs—Roumania.

LONDON, June 14.—The Empress AUGUSTA is expected in Berlin today.

BRESLAW, June 14.—The Stadt Theatre was entirely destroyed by the fire of last evening. The audience and performers all escaped.

ATHENS, June 14.—King GEORGE is about to visit Copenhagen, and goes via Trieste. Mr. RANGABE, now Minister to Washington, has been appointed the Greek Ambassador to Paris. Mr. TRICOUPIS has been appointed Minister to Constantinople, and Mr. BORDOURIS Minister to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, June 14.—The owners of coal mines in South Wales have agreed to settle their differences with the miners by arbitration, provided the whole subject of wages is referred.

IOWA.

The State Democratic Convention—Adoption of Resolutions and Nomination of Candidates.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 14.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city, at 11 o'clock this morning. The attendance was the largest the party has ever had in the State, fifty of the 104 counties being represented. A permanent organization was effected by the election of B. F. MONTGOMERY, Chairman, and W. W. GARNER and T. O. WALKER, Secretaries. Upon the announcement of the various committees the old democracy made a fight against the packed programme of the faction in favor of the new departure and were beaten 3 to 1. A lengthy debate followed on the manner in which the Committee on Resolutions were appointed, Judged CLAGETT moving that the Committee be enlarged. This was finally tabled by a vote of 188 to 54, which is considered a victory for the new Departure. The Convention then took a recess.

On reassembling, Hon. A. C. DODGE, from the Committee on Resolutions, made a unanimous report:

Resolved, That we recognize our binding obligation to the Constitution of the United States as it now exists, without reference to the means by which the same became the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That we will faithfully support the Constitution of the United States as it now exists, and that we demand for it a strict Constitution, so as to protect equally the rights of States and individuals.

Resolved, That we cherish the American system of State and Local Governments, and that we will forever defend the same against centralized Federal power.

Resolved, That universal suffrage, having been established, should now be coupled with its twin measure, universal amnesty.

Resolved, That we denounce all riotous combinations and conspiracies against the law, and demand that the same be suppressed by the proper authorities, and that the Federal power ought not to intervene unless such intervention is demanded by the State authorities.

Resolved, That the proposed annexation of the Dominican Republic meets with our earnest opposition, partly on account of the character of its mongrel population and of their unfitness to become American citizens, but more especially on account of the corrupt motives in which that measure had its inception, and of the reprehensible means by which it was sought to be consummated.

Resolved, That while we have a tariff on imports, it must be regulated with an eye single to revenue, and not with a view to what is called protection, which is only another name for the legalized plundering of one industry to bestow favors upon another, and that the recent election to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Iowa of a man who is openly committed to a protectional tariff, demonstrates that the party in power are antagonistic to the great agricultural interests of the State.

Resolved, That the profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervades every Department of the Federal Government, the sacrifice of the interest of the laborer to aggrandize a handful of aristocrats, the wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage in public lands which have been made a gift to railroad and other monopolists, the payment of more than $20,000,000 premium during the Administration of President GRANT, on the Government bonds, payable at par; the maintenance at an annual cost to the people of nearly $30,000,000 of an unconstitutional, oppressive and extortional system of banking, whereby money is made scarce and interest high, are abuses which call for wise and thorough remedies.

Resolved, That we are in favor of strict economy; of a large reduction in the expenditures of the Federal and State Governments; of the civil service reform; of the collection of the internal revenue by the State authorities; the return to honest labor the myriads of tax-gatherers who afflict our land and eat up its substance, and the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of thieves who have stolen taxes paid by the people.

Resolved, That we regret the idea of repudiation of the national debt and believe it to be the duty of the Government to pay according to law and in lawful money all its liabilities.

Resolved, That it is a flagrant outrage on the rights of the free laborers and mechanics of Iowa, that the labor of Penitentiary convicts should be brought into conflict with these, and that it is the duty of the next Legislature to enact such laws as will certainly and effectually protect them from such unjust and ruinous competition.

Resolved, That Section 2, Article 8, of the Constitution of Iowa, which declares that property of all corporations for pecuniary profit shall be subject to taxation, same as that of individuals, shall be rigidly and strictly enforced, and that by virtue thereof we demand that railroads and railroad property shall be taxed just as the property of a farmer and mechanic are taxed, and we affirm the right of the people, by legislative enactment, to regulate and control all corporations doing business within the borders of the State.

Resolved, That with the watch-word of reform we confidently go to the country, that we believe the interests of the great body of the people are the same, that without regard to the past political associations they are friends to free government, that they are equally honest, brave and patriotic, and we appeal to them as to our brothers and countrymen to aid us to obtain relief from grievous abuses which wrong and oppress every one except the wrong-doers and oppressers themselves.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously without debate.

The following candidates were nominated:

For Governor—J. C. KNAPP, of Van Buren County.

For Lieutenant-Governor—M. M. HALL, of Dubuque.

For Superintendent of Public Instructions—E. M. MUNN, of Lee.

For Supreme Judge—JOHN T. DUNCOMB, of Webster.

The State Central Committee was appointed, and JOHN P. IRISH re-elected Chairman. The Convention then adjourned.

Editorial Excursionists in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The State Editorial Association assembled at Williamsport, yesterday. Over a hundred editors were present. At 10 A. M., a steamer conveyed the excursionists up the Susquehanna, and at 3½ this afternoon a meeting of the Association was held at Elliott's Academy of Music. The Mayor welcomed the editors to the city. An essay on newspapers was read, and also a poem. The first annual editorial dinner took place, this evening, at the Herdic House. The editors start northward, on the Nothern Central Road, tomorrow, for Watkins' Glen and other points of interest.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The following nominations were made by the Philadelphia Republican Convention yesterday. For Mayor, William S. Stokley; For City Controller, Samuel P. Hancock; For City Solicitor, C. H. T. Collis; For Judge, District Court, James T. Mitchell; For Senator, Second District, Elisha W. Davis; For District-Attorney, William B. Mann.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention at Newport, R. I., today have elected the following deputies to the General Convention: Clerical—Henry Waterman, Daniel Henshaw, S. O. Seymour, C. G. Currie. Lay delegates—Robert H. Ives, C. B. Farnsworth, James De Wolf, Perry Marshall and C. Slocum.

Much excitement is reported at Chattanooga, occasioned by the seizure of trains on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad by a mob of unpaid employes. The stoppage of trains prevents the transportation of supplies to other employes on the line of the road who are in a state of starvation.

The Commencement exercises of the medical department of the University of Vermont took place last evening. The address was given by Prof. M. H. BUCKHAM, and the valedictory by E. G. BLAISDELL. Dr. A. F. A. KING was appointed Professor of Obstetrics.

A domestic quarrel occurred at Jefferson City, Mo., on Sunday evening, between Mrs. BERRY and her brother HOFINS, which ended in HOFINS shooting his sister, and then blowing his own brains out. Mrs. BERRY died on Monday night.

The Winona and St. Peters Railroad yesterday elected the following directors: John T. Tracy, John W. Burk, A. G. Dulman, David Dows, A. P. Baylis, M. L. Sykes, Jr., H. H. Porter, W. H. Terry and J. H. Howe.

The annual Diocesan Convention of the Diocese of Central New-York, convened yesterday, at Oswego. Right Rev. Bishop HUNTINGTON presided. The attendance is very full. The session will continue for two days.

A 2,000-barrel still at Petrolia, Ontario, known as the "Big Still," sprung aleak yesterday, and in a moment the whole works were in flames, and the men narrowly escaped with their lives. Loss, $6,000.

The California barley this season will be an average crop, and the wheat about two-thirds. The vintage will be the largest known, and the other crops are good throughout the State.

President GRANT, accompanied by Gen. PORTER, leaves Long Branch this evening for Washington. Gen. DENT and the President's family remain at their cottage until the President's return on Saturday.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society was held at Providence yesterday. An address was delivered by Dr. CHARLES LEONARD, and Dr. GEORGE L. COLLINS was re-elected President.

In the General Synod of the Reformed Church, at Albany, N. Y., the McKinney appeal case has been sent back for a new trial. There was a discussion yesterday on reorganizing the Hope College, without any decision.

The game of base-ball at Boston yesterday between the Forest City, of Cleveland, and the Boston nine was sharply contested. The Forest City won by a score of 8 to 7.

Hon. DAVID KRAUSE, of Norristown, Penn., died at his residence, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, after an illness of three months. He was about seventy-one years of age.

Gov. HOFFMAN has declined to interfere in the case of MIKE FERGUSON, sentenced to be hanged at Ithaca, next Friday, for the murder of his uncle and aunt, named LUNGER.

At the annual session of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Vermont, held at Burlington, yesterday, the Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized by a unanimous vote.

There was an extensive sale of trotting stock at Thorndale, Dutchess County, yesterday. Buyers were present from all parts of the country, and the animals brought fair prices.

MOSES KIRKPATRICK, an experienced New-Orleans pilot, has been appointed Inspector of Snags and Obstructions in the Ohio River, from Cincinnati to Cairo.

The Ohio Congregational General Conference assembled in Mount Vernon Tuesday evening. The meeting was opened with a sermon from Dr. HAWKES, of Marietta.

The Department of State is ready to pay seven per cent. of the awards under the Convention with Venezuela of 1866, and under previous conventions.

The amendment to the Connecticut Constitution, submitting to the people the question whether there shall be one capital or two, was defeated in the House yesterday by 145 to 87.

The Republicans of Philadelphia have nominated WM. B. MANN for District-Attorney, and GEORGE CONNELL was nominated by acclamation for Senator from the Fourth District.

Justice BRADLEY, of the United States Court, in New-Orleans, has refused to grant an injunction prohibiting the State issuing bonds to the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

The California Cotton Growers' Association report a complete success in the San Joaquin Valley. The crop is the finest ever seen on the Continent, drouths having no effect upon it.

The bark *Carolina*, LAMOR, from Galveston, for Liverpool, put in at South-west Pass for repairs. She was dismasted and had lost her anchors and chains during a gale.

Rev. GEORGE D. CHENOWITH has been appointed Superintendent and Disbursing Clerk of the Post-office Department, *vice* FRANK A. MACARTNEY.

The Master Car-builders' Association of the United States met at Richmond, Va., yesterday. Every part of the country was represented.

The consecration of the Lakeview Cemetery took place yesterday, with appropriate religious exercises by clergymen of all denominations.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the State Medical Society commenced at Williamsport, Penn., yesterday. There is a large attendance.

The National Lancers, of Boston, celebrated their thirty-fourth anniversary yesterday by a public parade and dinner in Faneuil Hall.

The Continental, Metropolitan, West End, Mansion, United States, Pavilion and Clarendon Hotels at Long Branch are all open, and guests are arriving daily.

A northern bound train from New-Orleans was thrown from the track near Canton, Tenn., yesterday morning, and was badly damaged.

Hon. CHARLES KUGLER has been elected President of the Publication Society of the Lutheran General Synod.

JAMES CAMPBELL, an old citizen of Osborn, Ohio, was run over by a train on Tuesday, and fatally injured.

MARIA BIRMINGHAM, a domestic in a family in Newton, Mass., is under arrest for strangling her new-born infant.

A fire at Norwich, Vt., yesterday, destroyed the saw-mills of ISAAC KIBLING. Loss, $12,00; insurance, $6,000.

A stable belonging to WILLIAM BUMM, on Deal-street, Philadelphia, was burned, with three valuable horses, yesterday.

Capt. WM. RANKIN, a veteran of the Mexican war, and formerly resident at Pittsburg, died at San Francisco last evening.

The Boston Board of Aldermen have voted (8 to 4,) against permitting Col. FISK'S Ninth Regiment to hold religious services.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad are to commence the construction of a new road between Milwaukee and Chicago.

A boat from the flag-ship *Royal Alfred* was upset yesterday in Halifax Harbor. The crew were all saved.

Salmon are very abundant in Nova Scotia, and large quantities are being shipped to the United States.

Col. JAMES NELLIGAN, an Ex-Confederate officer and well-known turfman, died yesterday at New-Orleans.

Rev. SAMUEL A. WILSON, of Washington, has been appointed a Special Agent of the Post-office Department.

A wooden block on Main-street, Waltham, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000; partially insured.

Her Majesty's steam-ship *Philomel* and the French frigate *Chateaubriand* are at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

JOSEPH SAMPSON, of New-York, has made another donation of $1,000 to the Albany Hospital.

There is a movement on foot to build a railroad from Greenville to Hamilton, Ohio.

The Iowa and Minnesota excursion party, 600 strong, arrived at St. Louis yesterday.

OVID D. BUYS, Ex-City Controller of New-Orleans, is dead.

THE COAL MINES.

Present State of Affairs in the Lehigh Region.

The Miners Indisposed to Work Unless an Advance on the February Rates is Offered—All Quiet Along the Lines.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 14.—The following special has been received here:

HAZELTON, June 14.—The coal miners in this region have not yet resumed work, and from all appearance will not for some time. There are eight men at work at Upper Lehigh, and about fifty cars of coal were shipped from there today. There is also one man at work at Audenried; he is guarded night and day by policemen. There was a region meeting, composed of delegates from each district of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, in the Lehigh region, and resolutions were passed giving the men permission to go to work at an advance of five per cent. on the offer made by the operators on the 24th of February, which is as follows: When coal is $5 per ton at Elizabethport or Port Johnson, $14 per week for miner's day work, $12 for inside laborer; $10 50 per week for outside laborer, and fifty cents a ton for cutting coal. These are the prices paid by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company at Summit Hill and Newport, and by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company at Wilkesbarre. The operators say they will not make any advance on the above offer, and the men will not go to work at prices named all Summer. They say there was a time when a compromise should have been made, but the men would not accept it, and now that the market is well supplied the operators are unwilling to make any advance upon their February offer. Everything is quiet and orderly, and no disturbances of any kind have occurred nor are anticipated.

WASHINGTON.

Sentence of the Colored Cadet Commuted from Dismissal to Reduction in Academic Grade—Steam-boat Inspection—Japan in Pursuit of Knowledge—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The finding of the general Court-martial in the case of Cadet SMITH, at West Point, was dismissal from the Academy, and it was approved by the Secretary of War, but, as will be seen from the following order, the President has commuted it to reduction in his Academic grade for the year:

Before a General Court-martial, which convened at West Point, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1871, pursuant to special order No. 385, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Dec. 31, 1870, and of which Capt. ALEX. PIPER, Third United States Artillery, is President, was arraigned and tried Cadet JAMES W. SMITH, United States Military Academy, (charge, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman,) to which charge and specifications the accused, Cadet JAMES W. SMITH, United States Military Academy, pleaded not guilty. Finding—The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Cadet JAMES W. SMITH, United States Military Academy, as fallows: Of the first specification, guilty; of the second specification, guilty; of the third specification, guilty; of the charge, guilty. Sentence—And the Court does therefore sentence him, Cadet JAS. W. SMITH, of the United States Military Academy, to be dismissed the service of the United States. In conformity with the sixty-fifth of the rules and articles of war, the proceeding of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case have been forwarded to the Secretary of War for the action of the President of the United States. The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, but in view of all the circumstances surrounding this case, and believing that the ends of public justice will be better subserved, and the policy of the Government, of which the presence of this cadet in the Military Academy is a signal illustration, be better maintained by a commutation of the sentence than by its rigid enforcement, the President is pleased to mitigate it by substituting for dismissal from the service of the United States, reduction in his Academic standing one year. Cadet SMITH will join the succeeding fourth class at the commencement of the next Academic year. The sentence, as commuted, will be duly executed.

W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

JUNE 13, 1871.

STEAM-BOAT INSPECTORS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam-boats, now in session in this city, at the Ebbitt House, devoted today to the exhibition by inventors of a large variety of instruments, attachments and apparatus called for under the new act relating to steam vessels. Among the inventions exhibited today was a great variety of fog alarms, life-preservers, life-rafts, steam registers and gauges; steam pumps, low-water alarm indicators, sediment agitators, apparatus for lowering, hoisting and detaching boats at sea, surface condenser, fire extinguishers, safety valves, metallic life-boats and others. During the examination of the fog alarms in the gentlemen's parlor of the hotel, it seemed as if pandemonium was let loose, such was the howl of whistles and horns. The members of the Board are all present, Gen. JOSEPH BELKNAP, Supervising Inspector-General, presiding. First District, SAMUEL GUTHRIE, San Francisco, Cal.; Second, ADDISON LOW, New-York City; Third, JOHN MENSHAW, Baltimore, Md.; Fourth, FRANK BURNETT, St. Louis, Mo.; Fifth, CHAS. L. STEPHENSON, Galena, Ill.; Sixth, SAMUEL HOUSTON, Louisville, Ky; Seventh, JNO. S. DEVERNY, Pittsburg, Penn.; Eighth, PETER J. RALPH, Detroit, Mich; Ninth, ASAPH S. BEMIS, Buffalo, N. Y.; Tenth, WM. ROGERS, New-Orleans, La.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Japanese Ambassador, with two Japanese students and Mr. POOLE, a member of the new Japanese Commission, spent a long time today looking through the model-room of the Patent Office, and they are collecting a great deal of information, especially in regard to agricultural implements. They will send home several sets of drawings, specifications and models which seem to them likely to be useful, and a full set of the reports of the office They seem to take more interest in the Patent Office than in any other of the departments or Government offices. A commission is in process of formation, to be made up of American gentlemen, it is under-understood, which will visit Japan, to assist in carrying out the enterprises, of which ideas have been received here and in Europe. The Commission is employed by the Government of Japan. Little, however, is made public regarding the Commission or its purpose, and the names of no others of its members than that of Mr. POOLE are announced. He is now engaged in collecting information for the Japanese here. They are studying everything, and every facility is accorded by the United States officials, as it is deemed of the highest importance to stimulate friendly relations with Japan and assist in building up its commerce and trade, which must inevitably fall into our hands.

CANCELLING MACHINES.

A paragraph has been extensively circulated which states that the Internal Revenue Office has ordered a different cancelling machine from the one heretofore used for the cancellation of revenue stamps. The order never issued from the Revenue Office, but the report was probably made by the patentee of a machine who has been trying to secure its adoption by the Government.

One of the most encouraging signs of life and energy on the part of the new Legislature of the District of Columbia, was the introduction, today, with a prospect of speedy passage, by Councillor J. W. THOMPSON, of a comprehensive bill providing the ways and means for, and directing the manner in which an additional supply of water, to the extent of 18,000,000 gallons per diem, shall be brought into the city from the grand acqueduct which the Government has built, at a cost of $6,000,000. At present the residents in the higher parts of the city have no water save at night, and very little then.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LAKE COASTING TRADE.

The appointment of JOHN FRENCH, Jr., as an inspector in the New-York Custom-house, has been confirmed by Secretary BOUTWELL. The Secretary of the Treasury authorizes the Surveyor of Customs at Duluth to enroll and license vessels to be employed in the foreign and coasting trade on the lakes on the northern frontiers, the power being limited to vessels being owned at Duluth, and to the issuing of temporary enrollments to other vessels when it may become necessary to do so.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The Kuklux Committee, today, examined the United States District-Attorney of South Carolina, and also an Ex-Auditor of that State. These witnesses give us rather gloomy accounts of affairs in South Carolina. Judge BUSTEED, of Alabama, now here, has been summoned before the Committee. Numerous summonses have been sent to witnesses designated by the Democratic members of the Committee. Gov. LINDSAY, of Alabama, was not examined today, but probably will be on Friday. He utterly denounces the testimony of Rev. A. S. LAKIN, given yesterday, whom he characterizes as a stirrer up of strife. He says one proof of the falsity of LAKIN'S statement is that he is still living in the very section of which he spoke as being lawless. The Governor also lives there, and represents that Alabama is thoroughly peaceful.

HOMEOPATHY IN PENSION BUREAU.

The Commissioner of Pensions has addressed the following letter to the Medical Referee of the Pension Bureau, in reference to the recent removal of a homeopathic physician from the position of Examining Pension Surgeon:

SIR: In the matter of the removal of Dr. STILLMAN SPOONER, of Oneida, Madison County, New-York, it appears that he is a regular graduate of the particular school in which he claims to practice, and that he is possessed of capacity, fitness, and an honorable record in his profession. It not having been charged that he is wanting in any of these requisites, and there being no charge against him other than that he is a practitioner in a particular school of medicine, he is thereby restored to his position as Examining Surgeon. This action has the concurrence of the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

Very respectfully,
JAMES H. BAKER, Commissioner.

The removal above referred to was made by Commissioner VANDERMAN.

A HIGH-MINDED OFFICIAL.

This afternoon Capt. L. M. DAVENPORT, a clerk in the Treasury Department, entered the office of Justice of the Peace WALL, a colored man, and fired two shots from a revolver at him. One of the balls seriously wounded WALL in the abdomen. The latter had called on DAVENPORT at the Department at the instance of a woman who represented that Capt. DAVENPORT sold her a worthless stove, the object being the return of the article and the recovery of the money. Capt. DAVENPORT has been arrested.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Inauguration of Gov. Weston—Gov. Stearn's Valedictory and Weston's Message.

CONCORD, N. H., June 14.—The gala day of the New-Hampshire Democracy commenced at sunrise. A salute of thirty-four rounds, fired with one cannon, aroused the Democracy and everybody else. The country people pour into town from all quarters, and up to 11 o'clock ninety car-loads had arrived. The idea of barbecuing one of FRANK JONES' fat oxen was abandoned. Though the ox is the largest in the State, a pair of them weighing 6,500 pounds, they were freely offered by the generous "Gambrinus" of Portsmouth. The special train of twenty-five cars over the Concord Road, arrived at 11 o'clock A. M., in charge of Gen. DONAHOE, bringing the Governor elect, the Amoskeag Veterans, Gen. HEAD, commander, the Head Guards, and a volunteer military organization of Manchester, known as the Sheridan Guards, and a large number of others. The arrival was greeted by a salute of guns. Gov. WESTON was received at the depot by Gov. STEARNS, and other distinguished persons. The Legislature, having met, took a recess, and proceeded in a body to the depot, where a procession formed, and escorted the Governor elect to the Capitol.

Gov. STEARNS then delivered his valedictory address in which he gave a favorable account of the material interests of the State. The debt is $2,360,000, on which the interest does not exceed six per cent., with an annual reduction of six per cent. of the debt. The tax of one per cent. exacted from the receipts of foreign insurance companies has realized to the Treasury nearly $15,000 in the last twenty months. In conclusion Gov. STEARNS expresses the hope that under the blessing of Divine Providence, the industry, intelligence and virtue of our people will continue to increase, and that through the influence of our religious and educational institutions, we may perpetuate the love of freedom.

Gov. WESTON was then sworn into office, and read his message. He dwelt principally on the local indebtedness of the State. He advocates the reduction of taxation, and that a tax equivalent to paying the interest on the State debt, and $100,000 per annum of the principal, be levied. He therefore suggests that laws be enacted calculated to liquidate the State debt within a certain number of years. He also thinks the State should assume the payment of the indebtedness of certain towns which now are overtaxed. He dwells somewhat upon the slow development of the State, which he thinks has a tendency to retrograde in population. To meet this difficulty he advocates a greater utilization of the numerous water-powers, holding that the State should extend every facility for the building of mills and factories. He touches the school question, which he claims needs attention, the public schools not being up to the standard they should be. On the subject of Federal Government he is very brief, but he is decidedly opposed to granting land to railroad companies, to overawing one class of our citizens with military force, and excepting the bondholders from taxation. Finally, he thinks the Democratic triumph in the State is a wise and beneficial one to the people—not a personal affair merely—but the occasion of the triumph of great principles.

After the delivery of the message, the Legislature, not being in a working condition, adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Gov. WESTON and Mrs. WESTON held a reception at the Eagle Hotel from 9 to 10 o'clock this evening. It looks now as if the question of contested membership would be settled by the withdrawal of two members from Manchester and NATHAN WHIPPLE, (Rep.) from Lisbon. With these changes, Democrats feel confident of a working majority.

The Christian Moral Science Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—In the Christian Moral Science Congress, in session here today, Rev. Dr. COTKER made a statement of accounts. He had already received about $2,000, and God had enabled the Society to keep clear of debt. Three-fifths of the members were clergymen. Nearly $9,000 had been subscribed. He thought $15,000 yearly would be necessary; and if less than this is aimed at, it would not work on a scale commensurate with the importance of the Society. Three hundred members had been enrolled, and 400 others had given pledges to join. Committees were appointed to select permanent officers and to audit accounts. The Congress then adjourned.

CUBA.

Surrender of Insurgent Leaders—More Insubordination by the Volunteers.

HAVANA, June 14.—A number of families have surrendered at Santo Espiritus, including seventy men, within the past few days. Letters from prominent parties announce also the early surrender of several prominent insurgent leaders. Certain presentados and letters state positively that BEMBETA left without any official character or mission. VALMASEDA goes to Puerto Principe on the 17th or 18th. Four of the battalions of Havana volunteers refuse to send a company each to the military line. The other battalions have already designated the companies to go by lot.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, June 14, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer....	Thermometer, Degrees....	Direction of the Wind....	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.99	78	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.96	67	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Boston	29.91	60	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.85	61	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	30.01	79	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W.T.	29.23	69	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Chicago	30.03	64	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.04	70	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.98	63	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Corinne, Utah	29.47	74	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich	29.94	57	....	Calm.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.03	63	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.01	73	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.05	78	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	30.03	79	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.04	52	N.	Light.	Fair.
Mobile	30.12	82	....	Calm.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	29.97	33	W.	Fresh.	Snow.
Nashville	30.08	75	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-London	29.92	59	W.	Light.	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.11	79	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
New-York	29.96	66	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Norfolk	29.98	68	....	Calm.	Threat'g
Omaha	30.00	64	....	Calm.	Clear.
Oswego	29.80	60	....	Calm.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.96	68	....	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.06	67	....	Calm.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.83	55	S. W	Fresh.	Fair.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.87	59	N.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.07	54	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Savannah, Ga	30.03	79	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.07	70	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.07	60	N.	Light.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	29.98	60	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	29.93	68	S.	Light.	Clear.
Wilmington	29.90	76	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Burlington	30.06	59	....	Calm.	Lt. rain.
Cape May	29.97	64	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lynchburg	29.94	73	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
Grand Haven	29.99	58	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.98	67	E.	Light.	Cl'g up.
Davenport	30.09	66	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
Escanaba	30.02	52	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Marquette	30.08	54	W.	Light.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

PROBABILITIES.

No important change is anticipated for Thursday. Light winds, with increasing cloudiness, will probably prevail in the Mississippi Valleys. light and fresh winds on the Atlantic Coast, the Lakes and the Gulf.

The Heavy Verdict Against Jay Gould.

PROVIDENCE, June 14.—In the Supreme Court of this State, now in session in Newport, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum of $40,660 36, in the case of A. G. FARWELL & Co. against JAY GOULD. The suit was on a note, and the writ was served on him by the Sheriff last Summer, during his residence in Newport. The defendant contended that the note, for which he was sued as an indorser, should have been indorsed by him as President of the Erie Railroad Company, but he had inadvertently omitted to do so; that in fact it was a note from that Company to the Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and as he had brought a bill in equity against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company and other parties, he asked for a continuance. The motion for continuance was urged by Mr. SHEFFIELD as counsel for JAY GOULD, and also by Gen. VAN ZANDT as counsel for the Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, who, the latter said, were the real defendants in the case, while Mr. GOULD was only nominally in that position. Messrs. TILLINGHAST and CARPENTER, of Providence, appeared for FARWELL & Co., the present holders of the note, and pressed for trial at the present time. The Court denied the motion for continuance, and the jury was called and impaneled. After the opening of the case to the jury by the plaintiff's attorney, the defendant submitted judgment, and a verdict was accordingly rendered in favor of the plaintiffs, as above stated.

Connecticut Republican Legislative Caucus.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 14.—The Republican Legislative caucus to-night renominated Judges PARLEE and PHELPS for Superior Court Judgeships; AMOS L. TREAT and ASA A. WOODWARD were the unsuccessful candidates. JAS. PIKE, of Sterling, was renominated for Railroad Commissioner for three years, receiving on decisive ballot 51 votes to 49 for JOHN K. SHEPHARD, of Norfolk. Nominations for State Prison Directors: Hon. G. STOISS, COLTON and M. D. F. SMITH, of Goshen.

JEROME PARK.

Entries for the Third Day of the Races—Picking Out the Winners.

Today, if the weather is fine, there will be a continuation of the fine racing at Jerome Park, and five good contests are promised, and a race of heats. The ladies will all attend today, because it's "Ladies' Day," and the race for the Ladies' Stake is to take place.

The first event will be a contest at mile heats for all ages; premium $700; entrance money to second horse. The starters will be *Sanford, Chillicothe, Gerald* and *Judge Curtis*.

The second race is the Jockey Club handicap, a sweepstakes for all ages; $100 entrance, half-forfeit; only $20 if declared, $1,000 added, of which $200 to second horse. For this event the entries are numerous, and the starters will be *Hamburg*, 108 pounds; *Finesse*, 104 pounds; *Ecliptic*, 104 pounds; *Judge Durell*, 106 pounds; and *Quintard*, 86 pounds.

The third race will be the Ladies' Stake, a sweepstakes for three-year-old fillies; entrance $100; $1,000 added; distance, one mile five furlongs. The starters will be *Nellie Gray, Mary Louise, Fanchon, Madame Dudley, Nellie Ransom, Wine Sap, Bella Mead, Mary Clark, Rattan*, and WOOLSEY'S *Leamington* filly.

The fourth race will be a selling sweepstakes, for all ages, one mile and three-quarters; $30 each, $600 added. The following are down to start in this: *Belmont* and *Talaria*.

The closing event will be a dash of a mile for the Members' Cup, a handicap sweepstakes of $50 each; only $20 if declared; horses to be ridden by members of the Club. The following horses will start: *Climax*, 153 pounds; *Vesuvius*, 135 pounds, and *Doctor*, 138 pounds.

THE POOLS.

The excitement in the pool rooms ran high last night, and the favorites in the different races were picked out as follows:

MILE HEATS.				
Judge Curtis	$160	$400	$475	$350
Chillicothe	90	275	300	200
Sanford	50	130	145	115
Gerald	20	60	75	50
JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.				
Hamburg	$1,200	$700	$650	$800
Finesse	600	360	325	475
Ecliptic	205	110	120	160
Judge Durell	255	75	150	175
Quintard	100	55	75	80
LADIES' STAKE.				
Nellie Gray	$700	$1,100	$850	$675
Madame Dudley	605	800	725	590
Mary Louise	135	275	160	125
Wine sap	110	155	125	100
Mary Clark } Rattan }	75	80	90	65
Field	110	100	115	115
SELLING SWEEPSTAKES.				
Belmont	$110	$275	$200	$425
Talaria	30	75	55	115
MEMBERS' CUP.				
Climax		$300	$475	$325
Vesuvius		60	100	75
Doctor		90	80	35

EUROPEAN MAILS.

Important Letters From Our Own Correspondents.

Condition of Affairs in London, Berlin and Paris.

Present Aspect of the Democratic Cause in England.

Vivid Account of the Death Throes of the Commune.

Prince Napoleon in Advocacy of the Rights of the Dynasty.

Gen. Trochu on the Causes of the Weakness of France.

The Cunard steam-ship *Russia*, which left Liverpool June 3, and Queenstown June 4, reached this port late Tuesday night. Her advices, fresher by two days than those at hand by the *City of Brooklyn*, are represented, in all their salient points, by the letters and the excerpts from foreign newspapers printed below. The letter from our Paris correspondent supplies a missing portion of his diary illustrative of the agony of the Commune.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Sentiment in Relation to the Commune—Prince Napoleon's Manifesto—"Plon-Plon's" Personal Record—British Republicanism—A Working Man on Royalty—Cluseret's Antecedents—The Tichborne Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 3, 1871.

Although the House of Commons sat on Thursday and yesterday, there was only a scanty gathering of members, and practically, the political holiday has extended during the whole week. Foreign affairs have engrossed attention. Englishmen are all arguing as hotly about the Commune and the Versaillesmen, the Democrats and the Reactionists and their relative merits, or rather atrocities, as if they were Frenchmen, and had no "silver streak" of sea to cool their passionate partisanship. While the Positivists and advanced Republicans deplore what one of them, who, being a Professor, is choice in his language, calls the "fatal moderation of the Commune," the Conservative and Liberal Press can find no language bad enough or strong enough to denounce the "miscreants," "assassins," "fiends," &c., of Paris. A good many people are disposed to think the two parties in France are six of the one and half a dozen of the other, and that a "White Terror" is, in its way, just as bad as a "Red Terror." There is a strong determination not to allow the surrender of any refugees who may seek an asylum on these shores, but an equally strong desire that they may keep away. On the whole, the prevailing sympathy is with the Orleanists, though Protestant feelings are rather alarmed at the prospect of a Bourbon and Orleanist fusion under the auspices of the Church.

THE EMPEROR'S COUSIN.

Prince NAPOLEON, the Ex-Emperor's cousin, has just issued a letter to M. JULES FAVRE, which must, I suppose, be considered a manifesto, and which is calculated to do the Imperial cause much harm. Not but what the principle on which the appeal is based is sound and true. The Prince maintains that the reconstitution of government in France should be left to the will of the people, freely and directly expressed; and there can be no doubt that this is the course which ought to be pursued. My own opinion, founded on some study of French character and politics, is that there can be no stable, permanent Government in France except a Republic; but I value freedom more than republicanism or any mere form of government, and freedom seems to me to imply the right of a people to go their own road, either good or bad. So far I agree with Prince NAPOLEON; and his logic, apart from himself, would doubtless have great weight with France. But his name is enough to disgust the French. At the time of the *coup d'etat*, the Prince went round among the politicians and journalists, trying to stir them up against his cousin, and asking, "Will you endure this!" He has now taken a much more effectual means of damaging his relative by identifying him with himself. There can be no question that "Plon-Plon" is in many respects a clever man, in some respects cleverer than his cousin, and he has made many popular and exceedingly liberal speeches. But the instincts of the people have always been against him, and his name is received in every class of French society with mockery and contempt.

In the Crimea he was found in his first battle cowering in a ditch, and sent away in shame. In the late war he paraded for a brief time in spurs and epaulettes, but as soon as affairs became really serious he fled, first to Paris and then to Italy. Important diplomatic business detained him at Florence, whither he had hurried in such haste that he had only the clothes he wore, and had to send for a tailor the instant he arrived. He left his wife and children at Meudon, to brave the tempest of Parisian wrath, and did not even return to see them safely conveyed to his country house at Prangins, in Switzerland. His father-in-law, the King of Italy, had to send one of his own courtiers to perform this office. I observe that the *Morning Post*, which has always had a kindly feeling for the Emperor, and is supposed to represent his cause, repudiates the Prince's letter as inopportune and in bad taste; and there can be little doubt that it has caused annoyance at Chiselhurst.

ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

The wanton and criminal destructiveness of the Commune has damaged the democratic cause over here for the present, and especially the Republicans, who are beginning to assume form and substance as a party, though I believe their numbers and influence to be very small as yet. In London, Birmingham and other large towns, what are called "Republican meetings" are held from time to time, and "Republican clubs" are permanently established. The movement, however, is carried on more in freak than in earnest, and, deducting the majority who attend just for the fun and excitement of the thing, the genuine determined Republicans would be found to be comparatively few. In this month's *Fraser's Magazine*, however, a working man undertakes to prove that Republicanism is really a very general and deep-seated conviction among his order. Half of the world, the editor remarks, is said to know nothing of the feelings and thoughts of the other half, so he prints the article as an assistance toward removing so peculiar and dangerous a form of ignorance. The working man asserts that when the recent vote for the Princess LOUISE in her marriage

with Lord LORNE was proposed, "curses both loud and deep were heaped upon them as callous despoilers of the poor." "The rattle of the royal begging-box," "able-bodied paupers," "royal leeches," "royal spongers," were the mildest terms of contempt employed on the subject. It was a work-shop joke that his Lordship should be set up as a green grocer or taught some handicraft to enable him to earn an honest living for himself and his wife without coming on the public. The questions passed from mouth to mouth, "Why should we, who can scarcely find bread for ourselves, be forced to contribute, in however small a degree, to the sumptuous maintenance of others whom we have never seen, and who are not doing and have never done us or the State any service?" Now, then, the inquiry was pushed still further. "Why should we be forced to contribute to the support of royalty at all?" I do not doubt that this is a correct version of the kind of language which was held by working men; but I still adhere to my opinion that, though this is a sign of discontent with monarchy, it does not prove an inclination to republicanism. On the contrary, I believe it points quite the other way. People are beginning to grudge the expense of monarchy, because—as far as the English monarchy is concerned—they do not get enough of it for their money; they seek a more substantial or more apparent royalty than a shy Queen who lives secluded among the Highland hills or at her seaside house for the greater part of the year, and is rarely visible to the multitude. Whether, if they had more royalty, they would find it come up to their ideal, is another question, which the next reign may not answer very satisfactorily. A Queen who is seen too little may be better than a King seen too much, if the sight is not to the public taste.

COMMUNISTS AND FENIANS.

It turns out that Gen. CLUSERET, who has lately been a prime agent of mischief in France, was an active leader among English Fenians a year or two since. He is not an American by birth as was supposed, but an Irishman. He was educated for a priest, but being in Italy at the time of the Garibaldian expedition, his wild, adventurous spirit led him to cast off his cloak and join the "Reds" with whom he has ever since been more or less in alliance. It was he who planned the abortive attack on Chester Castle. He was arrested at the time under a feigned name. Nothing could be proved against him, so he was released. In 1848 the wave of revolutionary disturbance which spread over the Continent did not fail to reach our shores, but though it caused some agitation and alarm it had no serious results. There is again some apprehension that the energies of the International Association, finding no further scope in France for the present, may be directed upon England.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

This great trial promises to last some weeks yet. The claimant has been in the box for four days, three days under examination by his own counsel, when, of course, he went on smoothly enough, and yesterday, under cross-examination by the Solicitor-General, who is leading counsel for the defendant. The Solicitor gave him fair warning that he should be as disagreeable as he could, and has not disappointed him in that respect. He complained that the Solicitor's conduct was very insolent. "I mean it so," replied the lawyer, who certainly succeeded in confusing his victim and driving him into a corner, so that he could only say he would not answer for any dates, and that he could not swear to what he could not remember, and that he thought it a shame he should be pressed on certain points, and so on. "I am in a state of confusion," he said. "My counsel put his question in one way and you put it in another." He pronounced his mother's name HENRIETTA FELICITE, and when some one whispered Felicité, the Chief-Justice, catching the sound, threatened if he could discover the prompter to send him to prison for contempt of Court. The case for the defendant is that the claimant is a Wapping butcher, and he confessed that the first day he arrived in England he went to Wapping, which he had not mentioned in his examination in chief.

F. J. H.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The New Franco-German Frontier—Teachings of the War—Bronze versus Cast-Steel—Shippers and Their Compensation for War-Losses—Aid for Impoverished Landwehrmen—"Penal Exchanges" and Their Results.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 27, 1871.

The change in the Franco-German frontier has returned a population of 34,600 souls to France. The district comprises the Canton Germagny and part of the Cantons Belfort, Delle, Fontaine, Dammerkirch, and Massmünster. It turns out that the new frontier constitutes a far more appropriate border-line than the old, as it not only divides the French-speaking from the German-speaking population, but runs along a ridge of heights forming a natural frontier and separating the waters on either side. The district near Thionville, claimed in addition to former cessions by the Germans, contains no more than 7,000 inhabitants. The annexation of Alsace made the drawing of a border-line between that province and Switzerland indispensable for the collection of Customs, the tariff having by the change of nationality likewise undergone a change. This was done not a moment too soon, for commercial enterprise, availing itself of every opportunity, had already utilized the interregnum. A great business was done in sugar from Germany to Alsace via Switzerland, a drawback of five thalers being allowed to exporters for every hundred-weight exported to Switzerland, while the duty on its passing the Alsato-Swiss frontier amounted to no more than forty-five or fifty centimes per kilo. The Badenese Customs office on the frontier have thus had to pay for more than they received, and some Alsatian and Badenese firms are said to have realized enormous profits. With regard to the compensation for Alsatian railway lines, and the discrepancies in the valuation, on which I commented in my last letter, I hear now that the Germans have made great deductions on the ground that the first fifteen years for which the lines had been guaranteed, and after which the French Government had reserved to itself the right of redemption, have come to an end in November last, so that more Government pressure could be exercised on the companies. The French claim of eight hundred millions may fairly have represented the actual capital value of the lines, but the Government was free to demand their retrocession at the lower terms.

BRONZE VERSUS CAST-STEEL GUNS.

Among the lessons taught the German military authorities by the experiences of the late war, there is one applying to the arming of the artillery. Before the war the Prussians would swear by nothing but the famous cast-steel Krupps, which were intended to become as distinguishing a specialty of the Prussian artillery as the needle-gun had been made of the infantry. Bronze was as good as given up altogether as a gun-metal. We do not yet officially learn where and how the cast-steels have failed, but it is a fact that bronze is again to form the staple material for the gun-foundries. Cheapness is assigned as the main reason, and we may be sure that the authorities will not sacrifice efficiency to economy. Cast-steel guns are exceedingly costly. All the reserve guns cast during the war have been made of bronze, and have answered admirably. The two principal artillery weapons of the Prussian Army—the rifled four-pounders, or, as they are to be called henceforth, eight-centimetres guns, and the short twenty-four pounders, which made so great a mark in the war, and with panegyrics of which the official papers have been teeming—are to be bronze, and so is a new arm, the twenty-one-centimetre mortars, throwing a shell of 160 pounds, with seven and a half kilos of gunpowder inside and two kilos for projection. The long twenty-four pounders are still to be made of cast-steel. The old-fashioned grenades and shrapnel shells are likewise to come into use again, after having been altogether abandoned for some time before the war. None have been used in the late campaign, but artillery officers have pronounced in favor of them.

SHIPPERS AND WAR COMPENSATION.

The terms of compensation for captured vessels and cargoes, as proposed by the Federal Council, and reported by me at the time, by no means satisfy the persons to whom they chiefly apply. The principal maritime cities have appointed delegates to consider them, and consult on the course to be adopted, with a view to obtaining juster terms, and these Deputies have met some days ago and are now sitting at Berlin. The Government proposals are hardly liberal, which appears the more unjustifiable as the various States have set aside a large portion of the indemnity to divide among themselves as a State treasure. The *Bremer Handelsblatt* considers the effects of the war upon German transmarine commerce most disastrous, and condemns the illiberal terms of compensation, as giving the death-blow to German shipping. It affirms numerous shipping firms to be selling their vessels and dismissing their Captains. I am not prepared to say if the gloomy prognostications of the paper are well founded, but being a mercantile organ in one of the leading maritime mercantile cities, it ought to be well informed. The new order of things has likewise given offense to the inhabitants of fortified cities. Military absolutism and civil liberty will hardly go together, and as the military rules are to be made more severe, the civilian population cannot but suffer. Willing submission to martinet law is not to be expected by cities mercantile as well as military, so there is a delegation of representatives of Cologne, Stralsund, Dantzic, Ulm, &c., convened here to offer combined resistance.

ASSISTANCE TO IMPOVERISHED LANDWEHRMEN.

The attention of the German Parliament is just at present absorbed by two motions before the House, the one emanating from Chevalier DE BUNSEN, and the other from Deputy VOLK. The former demands that assistance should be afforded to such of the landwehr and reserves as have suffered severe loss by military service away from home. The new Military Pensions law deals liberally with wounded and disabled soldiers, as also with widows and orphans of the killed, but overlooks entirely the thousands and tens of thousands taken from their farms or business to fight for their country, who returned with sound limbs, but only to find their families half starved or their business impaired, sometimes ruined. No case can be stronger than that of these poor people, and their losses are not to be denied even by their adversaries. They amount in many instances to absolute ruin. Nobody could have a stronger claim upon the community. Compensation is out of the question, even donations are not demanded; but it is proposed that State loans should be allowed to assist the losers in re-establishing business. Their cause was ably advocated by M. VON BUNSEN and supported by the entire Liberal side of the House, but M. VON DELBRUCK verbally, and M. VON BISMARCK by letter, have both refused to do anything for the poor people, partly on account of difficulties acknowledged to be merely technical, partly because the investigation of the claims would occasion too much trouble!

PENAL EXCHANGE OF TWO POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

The other matter refers to the exchange of two Post-office clerks at Hamburg, who have been exchanged to out-of-the-way places on the Russian frontier for petitioning Parliament for justice in a disciplinary case. Both men are admitted by their superiors to be well-conducted, well-working officials. German officials are liable to be exchanged to any town east of France and west of Russia, and bound in such a case to pay their own traveling expenses, &c. This right of Government affords an easy mode of punishing men not to be got at by law, and this kind of exchanges has thus become known by the name of "penal exchanges." Collective petitions to Government, being too closely approaching the forms of demonstrations, are prohibited, whereas the law universally allows petitions to Parliament. The two clerks had therefore no other way but to petition the latter as a hope of obtaining redress. It appears from the Postmaster-General's decree, lately published, that they were threatened beforehand with an exchange for doing so. Persisting in their course, they were packed off to small places in the backwoods of Prussia, into which the civilization even of the eighteenth century has not yet penetrated. Being questioned on the subject, M. VON DELBRUCK, chief of the Federal Council, distinctly denied the penal character of the exchange, which was, however, as distinctly confirmed by the Postmaster-General's rescript, published immediately after. So one of the two officials has been caught in a flagrant untruth. The matter has created a deal of bad blood and discontented the Liberal, or even Constitutional party. We are looking forward to a new discussion of the subject after Whitsuntide, on a motion announced by M. VOLK, which promises to introduce a little life into the debates, but also to destroy the harmony which has hitherto united Government and the Liberals.

THE COMMUNE'S AGONY.

A Journalist's Diary—The Continued Repulse of the Insurgents—How Their "Spirit" was Kept Up—An Editor's Annoyances—Progress of the Fighting—Defense of the Barricades—The Case of Tony Moilin—"History Repeats Itself"—Last Act of the Drama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, May 27, 1871.

Everywhere the insurgents have been steadily repulsed. They have lost heart, and in spite of credulity in assurances of some of their high priests, there is a vague suspicion of treachery. One member of the Commune has been executed at the foot of the statue of HENRI IV., and his body tossed into the Seine over the parapet of the Pont Neuf. His pockets on being searched proved that he had been employed in feathering his nest. It was not until Tuesday that Belleville would believe that the troops of the Assembly had entered Paris. There was then no room for doubt; the guns of Montmartre opened on the heart of the insurrection, and Col. RAZONA, the Ex-Spahis, galloped up, ordered barricades and a powder-magazine in the grocer's cellar at the corner of the street. Then Belleville stood aghast, and an old maid is reported to have lost her reason and finally to have dashed out her brains by leaping out of a top window. The state of Belleville was feverish in the extreme—much debility and great excitement of a nervously irritable character. A great many men omitted to answer "present" when the rolls were called, and in order to fan the expiring flame a dozen priests and a few *gendarmes* were paraded through the quarter and then shot in the Rue Haxo. The artillery-men had a gratification of sixty francs apiece handed over to them for having kindled several conflagrations. "That's the way the people revenge themselves," cried the insurgents on the heights as they viewed the flames devouring the palaces and stores beneath them. Battalions which had been driven from other quarters flocked into the north-west corner of the capital, where a desperate stand is to be made, and the rebels to conquer or bury themselves under the ruins of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Arrondissements. The sailors have been doing good service with the small field-pieces which they drag about with them. They get a piece into a doorway, load and train it to the proper height, then wheel it rapidly into the street, fire and jump back under cover, leaving the gun to come in with the recoil. In this way several barricades have been knocked to pieces by the naval brigade.

JOURNALISTS' TROUBLES.

Today one could walk up the boulevards to a certain point, beyond which it was dangerous, and not permitted to pass. To get newspapers one had to venture within range. Sat down later at a café to take a cup of coffee and run my eye over the *Constitution*. Editor passed by and declared that he was setting up the paper when a shell fell into the type-boxes, but fortunately did not explode or he had never lived to tell the tale, supposing the tale to be true, which I doubt. Requests me to mention the fact in order that New-York may know under what difficulties he produced his sheet on Tuesday morning. Have no milk in my coffee, and editor thinks that this deplorable state of things will last for a week longer. I thought myself weaned during the siege, but am mistaken. There is a scarcity of meat; saw a butcher this morning dealing out horse, mule and donkey. In the poorer districts, when a horse falls, the inhabitants pounce on the unfortunate animal like so many wolves and pick it to the bone before it has time to stiffen.

WARFARE FROM WINDOWS.

Firing on the troops from windows is now the order of the day; a number of women have been found guilty of this crime and executed without mercy. I regret to say, too, that several vivandieres have been shot for no other crime than that of having donned the uniform of the Commune and administered to the creature comforts of the insurgents. Surely these military ladies might have been more leniently dealt with. Four were shot this morning, and after the execution I picked up a little rosette which had adorned the bosom of one of the victims. Women found with petroleum are instantly disposed of.

PROGRESS OF THE FIGHTING.

Today the rain falls heavily. The struggle is coming to an end. L'ADMIRAULT, VINOY, DE CISSEY and CLINCHANT are closing round the prey. The bounds of the wounded panther are becoming more and more circumscribed. The Place du Château d'Eau fell yesterday, after some sharp fighting. At the last moment it had been powerfully fortified, and to its rear lies Belleville. Its capture was therefore of great importance. The Bastile was also taken, but the troops of the line suffered heavily at the surrounding barricades, especially at the one in front of the Beaumarchais Theatre, where nearly five hundred officers and men lost their lives. At Père la Chaise, where the sharp-shooters on both sides sheltered themselves behind the tombs, the fighting is said to have been long and obstinate, but it seemed to me that the principal struggle was more to the right. The regulars, after some little time, managed to turn the cemetery and seize on the upper ground, which, of course, determined the retreat of the insurgents, who fled into Meuil Nuotant. It is supposed that the rebel force cannot number above ten thousand men at the present moment. Over thirty thousand insurgents have been killed or taken prisoners since the commencement of the struggle, and a large number of men who never really cared for the Commune retired from the contest at an early date.

DEFENSE OF THE BARRICADES.

Many tales are told of barricades defended in a heroic manner. Five women are said to have held one for several hours against all comers. Another, near the shop of GIROUX, on the Boulevard des Italiens, was long defended by one man armed with six rifles, which he discharged one after the other. The attacking force was, of course not acquainted with the weakness of the garrison, which quietly retreated when it had exhausted its ammunition. One regrets to learn that Commandant POULIZAC has fallen, killed by the insurgents. The commandant, owing to his wonderful exploits toward the end of the siege by the Prussians, became a kind of legendary hero and rivaled FRANCHETTI, the Hebrew, who fell at Champigny, and Sert. HOFF, whose exploits, nationality and final exit are still enveloped in mystery. POULIZAC was supposed to have been the terror of the Prussian outposts, which he was always snapping up. True, the dispatches which made POULIZAC famous were written by POULIZAC, but their authenticity has never been questioned in Paris, where he is regretted.

THE CASE OF TONY-MOILIN.

Long columns of prisoners are being marched to Versailles, where they are to be tried. Marshal McMAHON, now that scarcely any more work remains to be done, has issued an order against the troops taking the law into their own hands. These military tribunals, in operation in the open street, committed some serious blunders, and it was high time to put an end to them. The son of a Colonel now fighting against the rebels was shot yesterday. It would have been well had many known scamps been kept, so that we might have heard their revelations. It is said that ERNEST, who was formerly a corporal in the Eighty-eighth, and who solicited the honor of shooting Gen. LECOMTE, has been arrested. As a reward for his gallant conduct on the 18th March, the Commune promoted him to the grade of Colonel of the Ninety-first Battalion. A well-known character, who has disappeared, is Dr. TONY-MOILIN, author of *Paris in the Year 2000*, occulist, and ex-delegate of the Commune. TONY-MOILIN used to put patches of various colors on the forehead and round the eyes of his patients, and I long wondered what could be the meaning of these red, green, and yellow spots. If TONY-MOILIN had stuck to his profession it might have been better for him. On the 18th March, having taken part in the revolution, he was made *Maire* and made himself somewhat conspicuous. Captured on Wednesday he was sentenced to be shot, but begged hard that he might be married before he died. This request was granted, and the ceremony was performed by the *Maire* into whose shoes the luckless TONY had stepped a couple of months ago. Two officers who kept a close eye on their prisoner served as best men to the unfortunate bridegroom, and the lady had hardly promised to love, honor and obey TONY, and cleave to him all the days of her life, before she was a widow. This marriage *in extremis* is one of the most dramatic events of the civil war. The doctor, like many other Republicans, has despised wedlock, but changed his opinion at the last moment for the sake of his children.

"HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF."

Sunday, 28.—A fine May morning, but in spite of M. THIERS' promises, the insurrection still holds its head above water. However, if one can still hear the big guns booming through the city, the priests have come out of their hiding places, and mass is being performed at most chapels. But, alas! the ungodly have not only plundered and defiled many of the churches, but have slaughtered a number of Christ's ministers. The Archbishop of Paris, denounced by his hopeful nephew, together with the curé of the Madelaine and a number of other ecclesiastics, have been massacred in cold blood. At the prisons of La Roquette, Mazas and St. Pelagie, the wretches of the Commune renewed the horrors of the massacres of September, conducted by DANTON. To a long list of atrocities perpetrated in this country to the Jacquerie, the St. Bartholomew, the Dragonades, the Terror and the fearful crimes which took place at the Restoration, must now be added the massacres of the Commune in May, 1871. To the priests they were about to slaughter these fiends said: "You need not fear death; you have been baptized." It appears that the Archbishop of Paris behaved in the most dignified way during his last moments, and that several of the insurgents asked his pardon for the crime they were going to commit. Yesterday, the Police Delegate FERRE went to La Roquette, and, releasing all the thieves and assassins confined there, let them loose on the *gendarmes*, over sixty of whom were instantly slaughtered by these miscreants.

THE LAST ACT.

Toward the afternoon the musketry and artillery fire began to die away, and I managed to get to Père Lachaise, close to which the final act in the drama was being played out. The cemetery I found hardly damaged at all, and the tale of the fierce combat there was purely imaginative. Here and there one could see the trace of a bullet on a tombstone, and one or two shells appear to have done some damage, but I did not see it. At the Heights of Chaumont the fighting had evidently been severe, and had the position been properly defended, it would have given the troops very serious trouble. At the barrier of La Villette, where the last band of insurgents was brought to bay this afternoon, the most desperate conflict must have been waged, if one can judge from the manner in which the houses in the neighborhood are torn with projectiles of every description, and the dead lie thick, especially round the Hotel of the Blue Sundial, which is a sight for gods and men. How this unfortunate house still remained standing is most wonderful; hardly a square inch of the frontage has escaped, and the best entertainment mine host can now afford is a sight of his ruined premises, which are worth a visit. It was here that the last barricade was carried, and no quarter was given to the defenders; the houses, too, in the neighborhood, were all carefully searched, and every man whose fingers betrayed that he had been handling cartridges was immediately shot, a proceeding which saved the Court Martial at Versailles a deal of unnecessary trouble. Now, thank goodness, the insurrection has been quelled, and I pray that we may have no more sanguinary complications just at present. But who is to reign in France, and how will that question be decided?

THE BONAPARTE DYNASTY.

Letter of Prince Napoleon to M. Jules Favre.

We have received the following copy of a letter addressed to M. JULES FAVRE by Prince NAPOLEON:

LONDON, 31st May, 1871.

Peace is signed with the conqueror. Paris, the grand capital is in flames; its finest and most venerable structures are reduced to ashes; blood flows in streams—your work is complete! The deep sorrow which weighs down each French heart must not be allowed to obscure that reason which has the right to require of you a strict reckoning for the accumulated disasters you have caused. The 4th September, the armistice discussed at Ferrieres, the defense of Paris, the preliminaries of Versailles, the 18th of March, the peace of Frankfort, the burning of Paris—behold your mournful dates! History will call you *l'homme fatal*. It will find in your conduct but one motive for action—the hate for the name of NAPOLEON. The war *funeste*, commenced the 19th July, 1870, by the Empire, is terminated the 10th of this May, by the Government without name to which you belong. But what is this Government? Is it the National Defence? No! for you have done nothing but capitulate. Is it a Government of National restoration? No! for France is invaded by anarchy and disorganization. Is it a monarchy? No! Is it a republic? Still less! Is it liberty? No! Where was it at the elections oppressed by decrees of ostracism, withdrawn at the last moment, after having falsified the choice of the citizens? It is a collection of every evil, held together by the absence of order, of security, of liberty and of strength. Let us descend the steps by which you have conducted us to the depths of the abyss. The 4th September you propose *la déchéance*, the riot guided by you drives away your colleagues, you break your oath, against universal suffrage you proceed to usurp power at the Hotel de Ville. The Empire has committed great faults; our defeats were great, but our disasters date from you. Let each bear his part. Without doubt it was a grievous error to count too much upon the forces of France, and to commit in 1870 the fault which Prussia committed in 1806; to look too much to our victories under the great Republic and the First Empire; to think too little of the powerful enemy we had to combat; to contemplate the Crimea in 1854 and Italy in 1859, instead of calmly looking in the face the German forces in 1870, headed by remarkable men. I neither wish to, nor can I, deny these faults, for which the NAPOLEONS pay far more heavily by their heartfelt grief than by their mere exile; but the Emperor has never sought to cling to the throne by a peace which might save his power by imposing too great sacrifices on France. Mark! we have one consolation, that of having fallen with the country, while, on the contrary, your elevation dates from its misfortunes. You know better than any one the conditions which NAPOLEON III. could have obtained from Prussia at Sedan. Undoubtedly they were hard, but incomparably better than those accepted by you. Our sacrifices would not have borne comparison with those you have subscribed to, without reckoning that we should have avoided the months of disorder brought on by the Government of the Non-Defense of Paris, and by the odious and impotent dictature of those of your colleagues, emigrants in balloon, pillaging and oppressing our provinces. Up to the fall of the Empire we had submitted to great misfortunes, but these were reparable, as have been those you find recorded in the history of many great peoples; since the 4th of September, on the contrary, there are no longer such misfortunes, but there are disasters which find no parallel in history. The faults belong to the Empire, the disasters to you; and I ask myself if, amid the faults of the Empire, its greatest has not been to have tolerated within itself your criminal attempts. The inevitable consequence of your usurpation is the revolution of March 18, which you accuse today, and the burning of Paris, for which you are responsible. To defend Paris, you limited yourselves to proclaiming imaginary successes. You have not utilized the terrible but vigorous elements which you had unloosed, and which have held the soldiers of France in check for two months; and yet these were the same men, maddened since by demagogic frenzy, and with whom you might have aroused a patriotic fervor. It was the same National Guard, the same cannon, the same guns, the same forts, the same ramparts, the same barricades: all these forces remained paralyzed in your feeble hands, but would have been sublime if used against the foreigner. Know that the NAPOLEONS would have been patriotic enough to have blessed your triumph and their own fall if you had freed France; but history will say that having promised to save the country you have lost it. In the interval you go to Ferrières to shed your tears. I pity you! You pronounce there those dangerous words, which ought never to have been uttered by a statesman: "Not a stone of our fortresses, not one inch of our territory." Your conscience ought to feel the burden of this. For the honor of a French Minister, there ought in that conscience to have been enough of shame to require that another name than your own should be placed at the foot of an act declaring the grievous sacrifices rendered indispensable by accumulated faults. At Versailles the conqueror proposed the disarmament of the National Guard or that of the army, and you chose that of the soldiers, because you feared the Bonapartist elements in their ranks; while the elements of disorder in an irritated crowd—discontented with itself, badly directed, humiliated and miserable—elements which might have been expected to culminate in the terrible explosion of the Commune, did not even occupy you one moment. You sell France to the negotiating enemy in exchange for your personal republic. Why did you give way? I will tell you. It was because the Foreign Minister made you comprehend the possibility of reassembling the old legislative body; then you signed anything! Let us continue. Your incapable conduct has brought on the triumph of the Commune at Paris, and on the part of the Germans demands which have increased every day. The negotiations languished at Brussels—nothing was concluded. You go to Frankfort. What do you do there? You sign there an aggravation of the preliminaries of peace. First—In abridging the time for payment of the indemnity. Second—In prolonging until December, 1871, the occupation of the Paris forts, which ought to have been evacuated after the payment of the first £20,000,000. Third—In not making Prussia recognize her duty to accept the responsibility of so much of the old debt of France as related to the departments given up, proportioned to the territory or the number of inhabitants; this is only common right, and is what was done in the case of Lombardy, Savoy, Nice, and Venetia—always. Did not Prussia herself in 1866 take upon her the responsibility of the debts of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, and the Grand Duchy of Nassau? Even in the might of their victory, the Prussian negotiators could not have openly refused you. I will again tell you why you bent your head in shame. It was because they let you see the possibility of an appeal to the French people; then in your haste you gave up everything, and once more at Frankfort, as at Versailles, you sacrificed France to your blind hate. It is necessary to admit that there was no change of tactics to obtain everything from your Government; all they had to do was to show you the possibility of the triumph of the will of the French people. I do not judge those who, under the frightful circumstances, have accepted the perhaps inevitable preliminaries of Versailles, and still less do I judge the Assembly which ratified them. I do not believe that I have the right. But you; you are inexcusable for your acts of the 4th of September, for having badly defended Paris, for having pledged the country by a mere rhetorician's phrase, for having kept arms in the hands of an overexcited population—arms which were thenceforth useless against the foreigner and dangerous to themselves; for having aggravated the preliminaries by the treaty of peace; and, alas! in a word, by having finished with the destruction of Paris. You have filled up the cup to the brim—France is indignant, and posterity will judge you. In the darkness in which France is plunged—in face of those *furieux* who, in their delirium, burn our monuments, overturn the column, and break the glorious bronze of which each fragment makes a wound in the heart of each of our soldiers—it is necessary to seek for healthy light. This is not to be found in the intrigues of pretenders, but in the will of the nation itself; otherwise there can be nothing but struggle and confusion. It is not in a principle which is the negation of modern society; in a white flag which France no longer remembers; in the negation of universal suffrage; in the "white terror" succeeding the red terror; in the fusion of pretenders; in the return of the French STUARTS; it is not thus that France can find the haven of safety. No, for a new society, a new symbol is required. It requires—and modern right wills it—the abdication of all before the will of the people freely and directly expressed. Besides this—once more I repeat—there is nothing but chaos. Faith in monarchy cannot be imposed. The only base upon which a Government in France can affirm its principle, the only source from which it can draw legitimacy and force, is by an appeal to the people, which we claim, and on which France ought to insist.

NAPOLEON (JEROME.)

TROCHU AND DUCROT.

The History of the Siege of Paris Demanded—Promised Chapters of Interest.

Versailles (May 31) Correspondence London Times.

Yesterday's sitting of the Chamber was very lively, and at times even stormy. Its interest began with the discussion of a motion originally brought forward by LOUIS BLANC and others, but by them abandoned, and then adopted by other Deputies, the object of which was to require the members of the Ex-Government of National Defense to render an account of their stewardship in Paris during the siege. Gen. TROCHU ascended the tribune, and the Chamber and the galleries hushed their conversations and prepared to listen attentively to what some sorry jester maliciously called his "sortie"—in allusion to the decisive movement his enemies say he ought to have made from Paris. TROCHU has an agreeable presence, an excellent delivery, a clear and sonorous voice. After having striven almost in vain, on the previous day, to catch the words of CHANGARNIER and THIERS, it was refreshing to listen to so distinct and effective an orator. He supported the motion. During the latter portion of the siege of Paris, he said, irresponsible persons having the favor of the mob, labored to discredit those responsible men who had the enemy in front and famine in their rear. The enemy was now gone, and the moment had come to settle the question raised by those accusations. Of the three motions tending to do this, one had been withdrawn by its authors, while the men who signed the other two had since left the Assembly and become leaders of the Commune. These circumstances deprived the charges brought of a part of their authority, but it left them all their interest. The condition of Paris was the offspring of Wissembourg, Reichshofen, Forbach and Sedan. He proposed to examine the whole military question. The time had arrived to speak plainly to the French Army of the necessity of great moral and organic reforms. The national character, or rather the national temperament, has its brilliant qualities, unfortunately more brilliant than solid. If a victory is won the troops are declared invincible, the officers excellent, the Generals illustrious. A defeat changes everything. The troops are bad, the Generals incapable. Everybody in France esteems himself a competent judge in military matters, but the cry of the crowd against a defeated General always is that he has sold and betrayed his army. TROCHU continued: "We have too much pride to attribute our reverses to any other cause than treason and incapacity. We have not the dignity which leads vanquished nations to look at home for the causes of their faults. We are a great nation, which a systematically puerile education has convinced of its invincibility. It is vanquished, ruined, and it asks the reason why. I will give it the reason. I will not imitate the French revolutionary mode of proceeding, which consists in assailing individuals, but I will deal with Constitutions and Governments. I will show the country that it has prepared its own ruin by abandoning the control of its own affairs; by allowing the self-sacrifice and gratuitous devotion, so natural to the French Army, to degenerate into personal seculation; by permitting the introduction into the habits of the nation of that double course of which you know the double origin, English luxury and Italian corruption." The General attributed to these latter causes the decrease of families in France—the non-increase of the population. The periodical increase in Prussia, he said, was as six to two compared with France. When the debate upon the motion before the Assembly should come on, he proposed to sketch an authentic page of military and contemporary history. He would advance nothing that could not be irrefutably proved and substantiated. He would show the causes of the decline of the French Army, of the disasters of the Army of the Rhine, of the revolution of the 4th of September, causes which have been systematically concealed from the country; he would narrate the siege of Paris and the campaign in the provinces. He would commence with the siege of Paris, because the motion before the Assembly especially related to it. "There will be truths to be told, intrigues to expose, calumnies to obliterate, and, above all, elements of information for the reform of the French Army." The General left the tribune amid applause, which had also repeatedly interrupted him in the course of his speech. He had spoken slowly, clearly, impressively, at times with very happy choice of expressions, and his promised exposition of facts will be awaited with strong interest. He has plenty who envy and hate him, and one hears not a few persons say that his speech would better have befitted a lawyer or a man of letters than a soldier, but in England you are accustomed to look upon literary accomplishments and power of argument as quite compatible with the highest military qualities.

NEWS NOTES.

The Paris *Gaulois* says that an attempt to assassinate Gen. DE GALLIFET had been made by a woman, but had failed. The cable reported the success of the endeavor.

A cable telegram concerning a terrible earthquake at "Rua" has already been published in these columns; over four hundred persons had perished, and the place had been devastated. Confirmatory intelligence of this report had been received in Liverpool, with the correction, however, that the earthquake occurred in the Island of Bintang, the largest of the group called Rhio Islands, and on the southwest coast of which there is a large Dutch city called Rhio, which is of great commercial importance—in fact, next to Singapore, from which place it is distant about fifty miles. It is the most active and prosperous trading port in the Eastern Archipelago, having a population of between 30,000 and 40,000 people.

His Highness LEOPOLD FREDERICK, Duke of Anhalt, expired at 10¾ o'clock on the 22d May, after a painful illness of rather more than a week. He was born on the 1st October, 1794, and succeeded his grandfather, Duke LEOPOLD, of Anhalt-Dessau, on the 9th August, 1817. On the death of Duke HENRY (23d November, 1847,) he succeeded to the Duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, and on the death of Duke ALEXANDER (19th August, 1863,) to the Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg. His successor is Duke LEOPOLD FREDERICK, (born 29th April, 1831, who is Lieutenant-General *à la suite* in the Prussian Army.

A motion was made in the French Legislative Assembly on June 2, by JEAN BRUMET, Deputy of the Left, for the abrogation of the law relative to the exile of the BONAPARTES, and of the law of 1848, proscribing the House of BOURBON. The Right of the Chamber apparently would not allow the initiative of a motion having for its object the recall of the BOURBONS to be left to a Deputy of the extreme Left, notorious for his radical opinions, and a counter proposition in a single article was immediately given in, signed by many deputies, and "urgency" was demanded. It was adopted by a great majority. Deputy BRISSON, referring to the words "Maison de Bourbon" in the proposition of the Right, asked if the elder branch, or the younger, or the fusion of both, was meant. Deputy BARAGNON replied that history would answer the question.

Count MOLTKE says in a letter to the poet OSCAR VON REDWITZ, who addressed to him his "Song of the New German Empire:" "To the poet it is permitted to be prodigal. He sows with full hands diamonds and pearls, the stars of heaven and the flowers of the earth, and in the same spirit he bestows his praises. In this sense only can I receive your song comparing me to the great men of the past. These have been great also in adversity, and especially in adversity. We have had nothing but successes. Let it be called chance, destiny, fortune, or the ways of Providence—men alone have not done it. Conquests so great are essentially the result of a state of things which we can neither create nor dominate. The excellent, but unfortunate, Pope ADRIAN had the following words engraved on his tomb: 'How different is the action of even the best of men according to the times in which he lives! More than once the most capable has failed, owing to the invincible force of circumstances, while a less capable has been carried by it to success.' If I see myself constrained, not by a false and vain modesty, to consider as not deserved part of the praises bestowed on me, I am not the less indebted for them; for verses like yours may last longer than many a bronze or marble monument."

A correspondent of the Levant *Herald*, writing from Tabreez under date of April 30, says: "The details which reach us here of the destitution and misery which the drought of last year has caused in the central and southern provinces of Persia are fearfully heartrending. That the people are dying of hunger even in the streets of the capital is a minor phase of this terrible calamity. In Khorassan parents are selling their children as slaves to the Turcomans in order to keep them alive; and in Ispahan, as is said, men have been seized in the act of digging up the corpses to serve as food for their starving families. In Shiraz-Kerman and Yezd the wretched sufferers endeavor to support life on the grass and roots which they may find in the neighborhood, and, as might be expected, pestilence follows hard on the footsteps of famine; between them the half of the kingdom of Persia is being rapidly depopulated."

A Very Aggravated Case of Reckless Sporting.

From the Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise.

A certain newspaper man of this city was presented with a Henry rifle. This rifle became his idol. It was seldom out of his sight, and he could not sleep unless it rested against the head of his bed. On Sundays he was always out on the hills with his Henry, and in a short time became so expert that he could decapitate a sage hen nine times out of ten. He once saw a duck disporting itself in a lake somewhere in the eastern part of the State, and, on a bet, shot out both its eyes. This crack shot—this terror to everything in the shape of game—being invited to spend a few days with a friend residing near Carson City, packed up his Henry and responded in person. Next morning he was up bright and early, and, like a second Steve Vernard, stalked forth in search of game. A short walk brought him in sight of a pond in which was a fine flock of ducks. Creeping to cover near the shore, he opened his battery. Duck after duck was stretched upon the water, and still those remaining made no attempt to fly away. Our Nimrod was somewhat astonished at the tameness of the game, but no merciful thought arose; on the contrary, he became, if possible, still more bloodthirsty. He had just stretched out lifeless the last of a flock of about seventeen ducks, when the friend, whose hospitality he was sharing, came running toward him calling upon him for Heaven's sake to desist, as he was killing the whole of his favorite breed of tame ducks. What did Nimrod do but turn about and vigorously protest that he thought the ducks were wild ones. After this exploit he even had the cheek to remain at the house of his friend a whole week, feasting on ducks every day.

ROBERT E. LEE.

His Views of the Political Duty of the South—His Anxious Wish for the Restoration of Good Feeling.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 13.

Gen. LEE viewed the situation in a military sense. He considered his countrymen of the South and himself as captives and prisoners. His high sense of honor and personal dignity would not permit him to rail at those who held him in custody. He truly considered that unmanly and peevish. To indulge the language of exasperation or the wail of lamentation was equally abhorrent to his ideas of true manhood. He therefore bore himself like a man with a conscience void of offense, knowing that he was at the mercy of his captors, and submitting himself to their power.

Nothing gave Gen. LEE so much concern as the haste with which the Press and public men at the South rushed into the political canvass, deluded by the *ignis fatuus* set up by President JOHNSON after his infamous $20,000 amnesty proclamation. He did not think it wise or becoming. Adhering to his idea of what should be the conduct of captives, he feared, and justly feared, that while this was unbecoming in the South, it would exasperate those who held us at their mercy, and increase the severity of the sufferings of his own people. He was not anxious for himself.

As late as a month prior to his death he held to his opinions on this point. The writer of this then met him, and beginning with the assurance that he was no interviewer, as the General knew, and would make no improper use of any remark he might make, asked him how he felt about the political condition of the country. He replied that he thought there was some improvement, but still there was a great deal to deplore in regard to the temper of the discussions North and South—that they opposed a great obstacle to the restoration of peace. He alluded particularly to the tone of the Southern Press, and said that though greatly improved, there was still room for improvement. We put in a plea for the Press in respect to its promptness in vindicating the South from false accusations, and as an illustration referred to an article in this paper commenting upon the surprise expressed by a Northern journal that Gen. LEE could possibly have fought with the South, as he was opposed to slavery. In that comment we assumed that the opposition to slavery was not rare in the South—that Virginia had been very near abolishing slavery in '30, and that many prominent Southern men, adopting Mr. JEFFERSON'S views, favored abolition as the best for the welfare of the Southern people; and that these men had a higher motive than the defense of slavery in their taking up the cause of the South.

The General replied that controversy did no good—that the Northern journal should have known his opinions long ago—that he expressed them before the Reconstruction Committee, in answer to their questions—that his father before him was opposed to slavery as a public evil in Virginia. All this ought to be known, and his motives in standing by his native State ought to be known everywhere. But controversy is unavailing, said he; it does no good, and only protracts the day of peace and national harmony. In this spirit he conversed awhile, and then changed the topic of conversation.

Gen. LEE was more anxious for his countrymen, especially for Virginia, than he was for himself. He yearned for quiet and order for the country, and for the subsidence of bitter sectional animosity. If anything hastened his death it was the disturbed state of his country and the mad passions which delayed the restoration of good feeling and general peace.

MANITOBA.

Assault Upon the American Consul—Other Outrages by the Canadian Volunteers.

From the St. Paul Press, June 9.

Several gentlemen arrived in St. Paul Friday evening, direct from Winnipeg, which place they left on the 2d inst. They report that on the Queen's birthday, May 24, the United States Consul, Mr. J. W. TAYLOR, while walking along the street in Winnipeg, was brutally assaulted by one of the soldiers, who struck at him with a club, fortunately doing no injury to the Consul, who saved himself by a quick movement. The club descended upon his hat, however, knocking it some distance across the street. This took place about 3½ P. M., and the Consul returning immediately to the Consulate, where the American flag was hoisted in honor of the Queen, pulled down the colors. The soldier was arrested, but no further action had been taken by the authorities on the 2d inst., when the party left. Great excitement prevailed throughout the province over the wanton assault upon the Consul, and great surprise is expressed that nothing in the way of apology or punishment of the perpetrator has been attempted by the authorities.

A reign of terror has been inaugurated by the Canadian volunteers remaining in the province. Two companies are located at Fort Garry, and scarcely a day passes without the committal of some outrage upon individuals or property. Every French half-breed that enters the settlement is compelled to leave in great haste by the imminent danger of being pounced upon by half a dozen soldiers, and the French element, numbering nearly one-half of the population of the province, avoids Winnipeg as if it had a pestilence. Within the last two weeks prior to the departure of these gentlemen from Winnepeg, there had been at least a dozen cases of shameful assault upon peaceable visitors to the town. Nearly all the American residents of Winnipeg have left and returned to Bembina, for personal safety from the volunteers, whose brutal and unrestrained actions are rapidly disgusting the people with their Canadian allies, and generating a desire for annexation to the United States.

Suicide in the Street in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 7.

The suicidal mania has taken a new start the present month. Yesterday, at 1 A. M., a tragedy was enacted at the corner of Taylor and Lombard streets that has not had an equal in terrible surroundings for some months. At that hour a young man named EHLERT BRANDT had just left a young lady, AUGUSTA MOHN, to whom he had been warmly attached for some time. What conversation passed between them is not known definitely, but it is believed that he asked her to marry him, and she refused, as she had done before, telling him to wait until his means justified his taking a wife. It is stated that she had told him this several times, and that he had said he would be married or die.

When he left her he was in a state of excitement amounting to almost insanity, and by his loud words attracted the attention of several persons who were about at that hour. He left the place where Miss MOHN was, the Washington Brewery, and started toward Taylor-street. When he got within three yards of the corner, a man who was looking at him, saw the flash of powder, heard a loud report, and the next moment BRANDT was lying on the sidewalk in the agonies of death. His observer ran forward, but BRANDT was dead. The right side of his head was one mass of blood and brains, the skull being entirely shattered and scattered about the wall of the brewery. The report of the pistol was deafening, and awoke those in the immediate vicinity, who hurriedly dressed and hastened to the street to gather in the bright moonlight about the body of the unfortunate suicide.

The Coroner was summoned and the body was removed to the Morgue. His clothing was searched, and in his pockets two letters were found. One was addressed to Miss MOHN, and was written in the German language. The following is a translation:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1871.

DEAR, DARLING AUGUSTA—Give me your hand. I am good. I am not as pretty as an angel, but I am true to you. Oh! why am I so crazy as to believe you was born for me, and to hear from your own lips that you would believe me true and good enough for you. There are no men in the world who are upright, and no friend is true under adverse circumstances. Here I close till with the dead. Believe me yours,

EHLERT BRANDT.

Then followed in English:

N. B.—I rather like to die, than to be a not esteemed boy. I forgive you by a certain —— in Germany, betrayed, and now you would proudly do the same by me. You must not listen to ——, for she has done all she could to part us, but I recommend you to my sister, who has been true to me and will be to you.

EHLERT BRANDT.

Accompanying this letter was a promissory note dated May 5, for $80, in favor of Miss MOHN, and signed by BRANDT. The other letter was addressed to C. WITT. It directs the collection of a debt from one KOHLER, and the payment of it to FRANZ LOTTS. In one portion of it BRANDT writes:

"I meet my death boldly, and do not die because of a lack of wit. I am in the full possession of all my mental powers."

The deceased was a native of Germany, about thirty years of age, and was a tailor.

Republican Accessions in Maryland—Rival Organizations.

From the Baltimore American, June 13.

An advertisement in our columns this morning announces the meeting of a "Union Republican Convention" in Baltimore on Thursday, the 15th inst. The notice is not signed by any one, but we presume it is the reassembling of the gentlemen who met a few weeks since at the call of Mr. MILTON WHITNEY, Dr. ARMITAGE and Mr. C. L. L. LEARY, in Post-office-avenue. The proposed Convention, it is said, will be composed principally of those who were Union men during the war, and subsequently followed THOMAS SWANN into the ranks of the Democratic Party. They now propose to join the Republican Party, have taken this mode of throwing off their allegiance, and proclaim themselves "Union Republicans." We welcome them, and every voter, into the Republican ranks. We have not been informed what action this Convention proposes to take at its meeting on Thursday, but trust that its managers may do nothing that will not tend to the promotion of harmony and good feeling among all who are opposed to Democratic rule. We have regarded this movement of a separate organization as imprudent and improper, when the antecedents of some of the gentlemen engineering the affair are taken into consideration, and as not calculated to secure the object they propose. In this, however, we hope that we may find that we have mistaken their object and purposes.

The regular Republican State Central Committee of Maryland—the representatives of the men who stood by the party in victory and defeat, through good and evil report, the men who have preserved the party organization—will assemble in Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at Rechabite Hall, to fix the time for the assembling of a State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Controller and Attorney-General.

A Telegram from Minister Washburne.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 9.

There are at the present time, and were during the reign of terror through which Paris has recently passed, a considerable number of Americans in that city. Among these were not a few persons from New-Orleans. Their relatives and friends, as natural under the circumstances, became uneasy about them, and telegraphed to the United States Ambassador in Paris, inquiring about their fate. Mr. WASHBURNE, in all cases where his inquiries brought any result, telegraphed immediately back, thus relieving much uneasiness. One of these dispatches, which Mr. WASHBURNE forwarded free of charge to the receiver, was handed us last evening, and we subjoin it:

VERSAILLES, June 4, 1871.—To JOSEPH BERNHEIM, New-Orleans: Your children and KAISER are well.

WASHBURNE.

The KAISER referred to in this dispatch is not the Kaiser of Germany, but young MARKS KAISER, who for several years past has been pursuing his musical studies in Paris, and who is well known to our music-loving people.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Worcester is very proud of its tornado.

Cincinnati praises PIKE, rejoicing in its new opera-house.

"Glorious cause; noble representative." Thus the Monroe (Ga.) *Advocate* speaks of the lost cause and JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gov. JEWELL has been interviewing Connecticut convicts to learn what they think of the prison management.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says that in the war the Southern States were overcome by force and their own credulity combined.

The City Council of Hartford, Conn., has appropriated $5,000 for a monument to the late Dr. HORACE WELLS.

A Maine man's family of four sons and one daughter have married his next-door neighbor's four daughters and one son.

The *Newspaper Reporter* is anxious to know what are the clubbing rates of policemen. Most of the victims say it is all "for nothing."

The Brunswick (Ga.) *Appeal* asks, in large letters: "Why did Mr. DAVIS make the speech he did in Augusta, Ga.?" If it's a conundrum, we give it up.

Syracuse claims the glory of arresting, trying and convicting, within a few months, four of the sharpest female shoplifters from this City.

Mrs. ANNA PLACE, of Portland, Me., is one hundred and two years old. She is the widow of a soldier who served throughout the Revolution.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* denies that there is a man living who can be claimed as the representative of the sentiments and opinions of the people of the twelve Southern States of the American Union.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL denies that he said he would resign his seat in Congress if it was proved that the ballot-box was stuffed. He says he made the canvass honorably, and that he does not believe fraud was perpetrated.

The Mobile *Register* favors the nomination of Gen. HANCOCK for the Presidency by the Democrats, saying he is the only soldier who graduated from the war on the Federal side with true and constitutional ideas of civil freedom.

One of the Democratic papers in Ohio gives a list of sixteen Democratic journals in that State that oppose the new departure, and inquires: "Will these presses consent to be muzzled by a put-up Committee at a State Convention?"

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* calls upon the new-departurists to confine themselves to the State organizations to which they belong, and cease meddling with and denouncing those of the South who are not willing to do as they have done.

The Coroner's jury at Grafton, Canada, have found that the collision on the Grand Trunk Railroad on Sunday, by which five lives were sacrificed, was caused by the negligence of the conductor and engineer of the emigrant train.

Surgeon JAMES MONTGOMERY GREEN, who died in Philadelphia, of paralysis, on Friday, at the age of seventy-six years, was the oldest surgeon in the navy. At his funeral, on Tuesday, Rear-Admiral Gleeson and Surgeons Ruschenberger, Egbert, McClelland, Beale and Hunter were pall-bearers.

Lewiston, Me., wonders why all our public speakers are so busy. It wants somebody to deliver its Fourth of July oration, and already Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Ex-Gov. Bullock, Gen. Banks, Gen. Butler, Wendell Phillips and Senator Patterson have declined their pressing invitation.

Trial Justice S. A. JACOBY, a white man, living in Walterboro, S. C., received a K. K. K. notice to quit within ten days, and found a coffin at his gate as an intimation of his fate. He detected the authors and secured their arrest, which so alarmed them that they made a confession, but insisted that it was "only a joke."

The San Diego (Cal.) *Union* publishes, with solid satisfaction, a letter from Prof. GEORGE DAVIDSON, of the United States Coast Survey, describing how excellent a harbor San Diego has. He says there is less rain, fog and thick haze, and more clear weather in that vicinity than at any point to the northward, and that the entrance is less difficult to make and enter on that account.

Capt. JAMES MOORE, of brig *Elizabeth Ann*, of Halifax, N. S., who was imprisoned at Sagua with Capt. GRIFFIN of schooner *Lilias*, of Stockton, because some stowaways were found on board their vessels, has arrived in Portland, Me., and complains greatly of the insults and violent treatment they received from the Cuban officers, who came on board at midnight, took him out of his berth and carried him to jail.

The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks that the bane of our present political system is that there is no stability in our general or local administrations. It wants the President elected for one term of seven years, the Governor for five or seven years, and Judges during good behaviour. Long terms, and occasional elections It says, give us a Government of the people short terms and ever-recurring elections, result in a Government of the rabble.

If we had not read this story in a California paper we wouldn't have believed it: "The other day some children playing in a garden here discovered a little hole in the ground about the circumference of a two bit piece. All youngsters up this way are naturalists and entomologists, and these at once made up their minds that a tarantula was the inhabitant of that tiny cave. But how to persuade his governorship out, was the puzzling question before the little convention. Finally, a tarantula-hawk, the deadly enemy of this poisonous creature, came idling along, and lit on a flower near by. It was but the work of an instant for one of the crowd to stun it; then picking him up and reviving him, down the hole she dispatched him, when in a hurry up came the tarantula—a black, handsome, velvety fellow—followed and chased by the hawk. Young America was on the look-out, and hastily securing him in a close glass tumbler, ran with him into the house, where he now remains with the hawk, on exhibition, and awaits the coming of the famous bug-catchers, now en route to this coast."

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Movement to Organize a Trade Guild—Reforms in Selling Teas—New-York Grocery Interests Worth Looking After—Relation of the Grocery Trade With the Chamber of Commerce.

The movement in the grocery trade, which may be said to have been inaugurated at the meeting in Water-street, the day before yesterday, for the establishment of a Grocery Guild, acting either in connection with the Chamber of Commerce or as an independent organization, is the topic of general conversation in trade circles. The necessity for this organization is founded upon the magnitude of the interests involved, requiring, it is generally considered, special cognizance by men acquainted with the business. The following are some of the explanations given to the TIMES reporter, who in the course of yesterday visited some representive firms to ascertain their views upon the subject.

The immediate question now under official consideration is in reference to the practice which has crept into the trade of sellers of teas being personally present in the office of the broker during his dealings with buyers. It has come to be felt that this is liable to much abuse, inasmuch as the broker then becomes to a certain extent the instrument or tool in the hands of the particular seller or sellers who are present, to the detriment of those who are away. Sellers have, therefore, began to feel it to be their interest to send out their clerks and salesmen round among the brokers, and where two or three sellers meet one, two, or three buyers in a broker's office, there is a mixture of interests over which it is not easy to keep order, and sometimes a display of feeling and manners anything but creditable to men of business. The thing also has its ludicrous aspect, which may be left to the imagination of the reader, but as a matter of business it is generally felt to place both broker and buyer in an awkward position, it certainly being the business of the former to give the latter a fair opportunity of selecting his teas from the samples before him, without feeling under the pressure of some particular seller to favor one sample over another.

There are other minor evils of a local character which require adjustment by the united action of the trade. But there are also questions continually arising, which, in the judgment of many, demand the existence in this City of a live committee or guild to watch over the special interest concerned. For example, an immense amount of commerce is annually diverted from New-York by the more liberal Custom-house arrangements of other cities. There are other questions, such as railroad freights, tariff charges, tares, the arbitrament of disputes requiring immediate settlement at a minimum cost to the disputants, and many others, all of which call for the frequent action of a dignified and active organization possessing the entire confidence of the trade at large.

It is alleged that the Chamber of Commerce is more adapted for the treatment of questions affecting commerce generally than of those affecting particular trades, and it is argued that as the produce trade feel it necessary to have a special chamber, it is not unreasonable for the grocery trade, which is certainly not far behind it in the magnitude of the interests involved, to have a similar institution, and that for the want of it the trade suffers, and the City becomes a proportionate loser.

The only question upon which there is likely to be a difference of opinion—and upon this it is not improbable that the Chamber of Commerce may have something to say—is whether all that it is proposed to accomplish by the establishment of a separate guild may not be done better through a branch of the Chamber, specially constituted for that purpose. The Committee appointed by the meeting on Monday, and which no doubt commands the respect and confidence of the trade, are discussing this and other points of detail, and will shortly render a report to another general meeting. That some definite action will be taken in the premises is almost beyond doubt.

BASE-BALL.

Eckford vs. Athletic—The Former Victorious.

The contest between the Brooklyn Athletics and the Eckfords, yesterday, proved to be a very one-sided game indeed, the Athletics allowing MARTIN to out-pitch them in nine innings, without their earning a solitary run. They did not score any until the eighth innings, when, by the failure of the umpire to see a low fly-catch made by NELSON, the Athletics escaped a blank. Their fielding, too, was worse than their batting, no less than 28 total fielding errors being charged to them, of which 15 gave the Eckfords as many lives at first base. If the Athletics play no better on Friday, they will be badly beaten by the Excelsiors. They were short their catcher, and had a poor substitute at right field, but that was no excuse for the errors committed. The following is the score:

ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Allison, 1st b.	3	1	4	0	Wiggins, c. f.	0	2	2	5
Martin, p.	5	5	0	2	Proctor, 3d b.	0	0	1	2
Nelson, 3d b.	3	3	3	2	Wood, r. f.	0	1	0	0
Geeney, l. f.	3	3	6	0	Booth, 2d b.	0	1	5	2
Swandell, 2d b.	3	3	3	1	Thake, l. f.	1	0	2	0
Hicks, c.	3	3	8	2	Bennett, 1st b.	1	1	12	1
Chapman, r. f.	3	4	2	0	Richardson, p.	1	1	1	0
Holdsworth, s. s.	2	2	0	1	Hartman, s. s.	0	0	4	2
Shelly, c. f.	4	3	1	0	Burdock, c.	0	0	0	1
Total	30	26	27	6	Total	3	6	27	13

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	4	2	5	2	0	7	4	0	6—30
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Runs Earned—Eckford 8, Athletic 0.
Umpire—Mr. KENNY, of the Atlantic Club.
First Base by Errors—Eckford 15 times, Athletic 1 time.
Total Fielding Errors—Eckford 7, Athletic 28.

Mutual vs. Rockford.

The Forest City nine, of Rockford, played their second game with the Mutuals, yesterday, on the Union Grounds, in the presence of about 1,000 people, and the game proved to be a very interesting one and a closely-contested match, it being anybody's game up to the close of the eighth innings, at which time the score stood 5 to 4 only, the Mutuals leading by one run. In the ninth innings the New-Yorkers punished FISHER's pitching for 6 earned runs, and thereby came in the victors by a total of 12 to 4. Today the Mutuals play their second game with the White Stockings.

FOREST CITY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Mack, 1st b.	0	1	13	1	Pearce, s. s.	2	1	1	3
Addy, 2d b.	0	1	3	3	Smith, 3d b.	1	2	3	0
Fisher, p.	0	0	2	1	Start, 1st b.	1	2	6	1
Hastings, c.	0	0	3	1	Hatfield, l. f.	1	1	7	0
Stires, r. f.	1	0	2	1	Ferguson, 2d b.	2	2	3	0
Ham, l. f.	0	0	0	0	Mills, c.	1	0	6	1
Anson, 3d b.	1	0	0	4	Eggler, c. f.	1	4	0	0
Fulmer, s. s.	2	2	4	6	Wolters, p.	1	1	1	1
Bird, c. f.	0	1	0	0	Patterson, r. f.	2	1	0	0
Total	4	5	27	17	Total	12	14	27	6

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Forest City	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0—4
Mutual	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	7—12

Bases on Errors—Forest City, 6; Mutual, 12.
Umpire—W. H. MCMAHON, Mutual B. B. C.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.

At a late meeting of the Mutual Club, Mr. A. J. DAVIDSON was re-elected Secretary of the Club, and henceforth he will arrange all matches, &c. His address is No. 71 Eighth-avenue, the future head-quarters of the Mutual Club.

Today the Socials go to the Capitoline Grounds to play the Rosedales, of Brooklyn.

The following games have been arranged for the Mutuals:

Mutuals *vs.* Boston, June 17, at Boston.
Mutuals *vs.* Cleveland, June 19, at Union Grounds.
Mutuals *vs.* Athletic, of Philadelphia, June 20, at Philadelphia.
Mutuals *vs.* Olympic, of Washington, June 22, at Union Grounds.
Mutuals *vs.* Kekionga, of Fort Wayne, June 26, at Union Grounds.
And, during the week, return game with Athletic, of Philadelphia.

A Murderer Shot and his Body Burned.

The California papers publish a telegram dated Oroville, in that State, June 5, which gives the following account of the death of the young man, who, enraged by her rejection of his offer of marriage, murdered Miss LIZZIE MCDANIELS, by cutting her throat as she, with two companions, was walking along a highway: Yesterday afternoon, six of the party engaged in hunting "Austrian George" arrived in town, reporting that he had escaped from Bloomer Hill. All were at fault, and greater vigilance became necessary, lest he should cross the river and find a hiding place in town. All the ferries, bridges, and small boats were watched, and every precaution taken to arrest him, should he attempt crossing. About 10 P. M. two men, watching, heard a man crossing the Bidwell Bar Bridge, which spans Feather River nine miles above here. He was commanded to halt, and he proved to be the murderer. Surrendering his rifle, he was marched to the house of J. S. BENDLE to be bound, and, arriving at the house, he gave up his knife, but, as they were about binding him, he drew a revolver, placed it to his head, and pulled the trigger, but, catching in his shirt, it missed fire. Mr. BENDLE caught the weapon from him, when he broke away and ran for his life. Mr. BENDLE fired at him with the revolver, hitting him three times, twice in the back, the last shot through the head, killing him instantly. His body was conveyed to his cabin at Cherokee Flat, the scene of the murder. A large crowd had assembled to receive the body upon its arrival, and became greatly excited, and Sheriff MILLER addressed them advising moderation. The statements of BENDLE and MCBRIDE, who had arrested him, were then given, and a proposition was made to burn the body. All agreeing, the cabin was torn down, a large pile made of it in an open field, his body was placed standing upon it, a can of oil was thrown over the whole, and the pyre set on fire, and amid the shouting and rejoicing of the excited people was consumed by the flames. Eye-witnesses describe the scene of the burning as frightful in the extreme. Had he been captured alive his punishment would have been death by fire.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—Following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for June 15: Nos. 307, 317, 298, 264, 313, 36½, 309, 323.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
160	Wyckoff vs. Queens County Ferry Co.	174	Marvin vs. Lewis.
161	Rooke vs. Atwood.	175	Same vs. Same.
162	Holt vs. Ross.	175	Woodhull vs. Rosenthal.
163	Leggett vs. The Mutual Life Ins. Co.	177	Bartlett vs. Drew.
165	Hewitt vs. Miller.	178	Palen vs. Bushnell.
166	Foley vs. Smith.	179	Walker vs. American National Bank.
167	Cooke vs. State Nat. Bank of Boston.	180	Losee vs. Matthews.
168	Sands vs. New-York Life Ins. Co.	276	Rogers vs. Fairchild.
170	First Nat. Bk. of Cincinnati vs. Kelly.	181	Foster vs. Townsend Manufacturing Co.
171	Laurent vs. Phillips.	182	Wood & Mann Steam Engine Co. vs. Low.
172	Sammis vs. Philips.	183	Low vs. Wood & Mann Steam Engine Co.
173	Ryckman, Jr., vs. Commerce Fire Ins. Co.	184	First National Bank of Cincinnati vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
251	(R. C.)—Whalen vs. Lynch, Surv'r.	455	Casey vs. Teal.
409	Drake et al. vs. Koch.	457	Joy et al. vs. Cook et al.
629½	Lampby, Adm'x, &c. vs. Clark.	463	Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
191	Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.	467½	Merritt vs. Eisner.
235	(R. C.)—Coulter vs. Board of Education of New-York.	13	John, Adm'x, vs. The Mayor, &c.
237	New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co. vs. Flynn et al.	37½	(R. C.)—Lindsley vs. European Petroleum Co.
171	Broome vs. Stoughton.	271	Morris vs. Whalen.
383	Raynor vs. Benedict.	377	Dempsey vs. Appleton.
399	Bender vs. Kron et al.	385	Kleman vs. Dengle.
451	Brenkley vs. Nelson.	469	Bering vs. Dudley.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
90½	Casmera vs. De Valle.	1336	Viele vs. Viele.
72	McMullen vs. Knox.	300	Weil vs. Deisel.
58	Cooke et al. vs. Seventh Ward National Bank.	1914	Roberts, Surv'r, &c., vs. Fisher et al.
146	Bailey, Rec'r, &c., vs. Rathbun.	280	(R. C.)—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merch. Mut. F. and M. Ins. Co.
646	Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.	142	Bull et al. vs. International Ins. Co.
252½	(R. C.)—Rockwell vs. Third-av. R. Co.	176	(R. C.)—Ely vs. Connor et al.
1294½	Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co., New-York.	204	(R. C.)—Davis vs. Ryle, Jr.
288½	Levy vs. Vandyke.	1474	Horn vs. Am. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
108½	Smith et al. vs. Clucas.	2244	McKinley vs. Lamb.
168	Gano et al. vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.	306	Alexander vs. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Case on. No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M. No. 90—The Lippiatt Silver-plate and Engraving Co. vs. Belden.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M. No. 150—Schmid vs. Kircher.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M. No. 62—Campbell vs. Roberts.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
581	Reuscher vs. Klein.	649	Halpen vs. Vanderlip.
859	Schwartz vs. Renk.	763	Tice Manuf. Co. vs. Smith.
935	Le Cantenex vs. Lyons.	809	Ryan vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
955	Fitzsimmons vs. Hellpern.	839	Rafferty vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
869	Smith vs. Frost.	887	Cullen vs. Molonghney, Jr.
1183	Bier vs. Dexter.	987	Taylor vs. Drake.
1129	Hoffman vs. Fisher.		
277	Helm vs. Klein.		
555	Stewart vs. Fiedler.		

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
776	Eldridge et al. vs. Strong et al.	288	Caspar vs. O'Brien.
790	Simons vs. Narragansett Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	788	Cole vs. Burnap.
848	Tallcott vs. Belding.	862	Greenwald vs. Totana.
12	Bolton vs. Jacks.	868	Gorham Manuf. Co. vs. Fargo.
624	Herbert vs. Pell.	872	De Milt vs. Mackay.
104	Altman vs. O'Brien.	876	Larned vs. Mead.
60	Sturgis vs. Murray.	878	Marx vs. Ritter.
		880	Tufts vs. Bookstaver.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1296	Hyland vs. Rich.	673	Austin vs. Leech et al.
1280	Baron vs. Mabie.	866	Kreymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
431	Quimby vs. Ranous.	944	Archer et al. vs. Elkins et al.
512	Bell vs. Home Ins. Co.	475	Gorham Manuf'g Co. vs. Barclay.
524	Hughes vs. Merch. Mut. Ins. Co.	229	Fitzgerald vs. Maitland.
730	Straiton vs. Pohalski.	115½	McMullen vs. Crook.
961	Hebbard vs. Hall.	922	Hess vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1465	Waterston vs. Rogers et al.	923	Bannister vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
253	Morris vs. White.	327	Luska vs. Cohen.
432	Leonard et al. vs. Marks et al.	241	Friborg vs. Ohl.
345	Wise vs. B'way & 7th-av. R. R.	68	McCauley vs. Gans et al.
97	Bender vs. Evarard.	880	Constant vs. Rectors, &c., St. Albans.
393	Blumenthal vs. Collins et al.	962	Vosburgh vs. Brewster et al.
513	Sachs vs. Maidhof.	193	N. Y. Horse-Shoeing Co. vs. Bray.
843	Harrison vs. Thomson et al.	772	Eckerson vs. Washington.
906	Quinlan vs. 6th-av. R. R. Co.	825	Heyman vs. Pfister et al.
933	Robinson vs. Quackenbos.	427	Geoghegan vs. Brannagan.
224	Minzesheimer vs. Wicks.	607	Bowen vs. Chase.
30	Brown vs. Elliott.	737	Kidney vs. Walsh.
322	Davis vs. Manhattan Gas Co.		
473	Dart et al. vs. Walker.		
697	Pollock vs. Lilienthal.		

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
90	Driscoll vs. McCabe.	131	Lichtenstein vs. Da Cantra.
129	Dawson vs. Townsend.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
5662	Furman vs. Chase.	6114	Morne vs. Wood.
6030	Same vs. Same.	6115	G. C. S. M. Co. vs. Wessel.
—	Sichel vs. Wolf.	6116	Preiss vs. Gassner.
—	Kronthal vs. Newhouse.	6117	Codling vs. Denison.
6641	Hough vs. Walton.	6118	Weinberg vs. Rothschild.
—	Ganion vs. Brumagim.	6119	Levy vs. Eltz.
—	Herman vs. McAtary.	6120	Shaw vs. Moore.
6113	Dailey vs. Putnam.		

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
5909	Burrows vs. McCabe.	5986	Shevill vs. Healy.
5997	Rawitzer vs. Hart.	5994	Oppenheimer vs. Tuska.
5058	Bishop vs. Wright.	6005	Kraus vs. Goodhof.
5789	Lowenthal vs. O'Brien.	6096	Hoffman vs. O'Leary
5842	Erler vs. Hepburn.	6121	Koehlertvs. Carey.
5856	Shannon vs. O'Brien	6122	Tripp vs. Gallagher.
5865	O'Brien vs. Muller.	6123	Semlear vs. Turrell.
		6124	Dunlap vs. McAdam

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
5464	Bergman vs. Watts.	6118	Hammond vs. Cartwright.
5465	Brant vs. Watts.	6747	Curry vs. Van Norman.
—	Larz vs. Baker.	—	Miles vs. Smith.
6744	Monteville vs. Durkee.	—	Gillespie vs. Stiger.
6141	Ferguson vs. Rowland.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Michael Werner; rape.	8	The People vs. William Woods; felonious assault and battery.
2	The People vs. Jeremiah Kennedy; bigamy.	9	The People vs. Philip Pasquay; felonious assault and battery.
3	The People vs. Fred. E. Luthy, John M. Zahr and Eugene Koehler; gambling.	10	The People vs. George English; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. Zeonora Allex; forgery.	11	The People vs. Thomas Fish; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. James McGuire; burglary.	12	The People vs. Charles Witt; grand larceny.
6	The People vs. Edward Jackson; burglary.	13	The People vs. Joseph Early; grand larceny.
7	The People vs. William Fisher; burglary.	14	The People vs. Charles Wilson; grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 14.

By Judge Barnard.

Billings *vs.* Carver et al.; motion granted and reference ordered to hear and determine.

Viele *vs.* Viele; motion granted, except as to the name mentioned on the argument.

Brady, &c., *vs.* Coulter, &c.; motion denied.

Taylor *vs.* Faure; motion granted on payment of costs. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Melcher *vs.* Reid; motion to open default granted conditionally.

Same *vs.* Same; motion for allowance granted and sum allowed named conditionally.

Michell *vs.* Benjamin, &c.; motion granted; see opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 14.

By Judge Monell.

Edward Van Ness *vs.* Mary J. De Yea, administratrix; see memorandum for receiver's counsel.

Ogden Haggerty et al. *vs.* Francis Goodridge et al.; order granted.

William Kerr et al. *vs.* John Rachon; motion granted with $10 costs.

Nelson Merrill *vs.* The Knickerbocker Ice Company; order granted.

Dennis Sadlier *vs.* J. D. Terry; order granted.

Henry McKevitt *vs.* John Eichler; order granted.

Henry L. Farris et al. *vs.* William H. Peck; motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Charles Borst et al. *vs.* William L. Fisher; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 14.

By Judge Larremore.

Bowen *vs.* Chase; motion denied.

Pickersgill *vs.* Coggell; order to file security for cost.

Crofitt *vs.* Frank; cause to be placed on short calendar.

Meeker *vs.* Wiswall; judgment upon answer as frivolous.

Juch *vs.* Schlessinger; place cause on special calendar.

Hatch *vs.* Purdy; motion denied.

Bootuly *vs.* McGuirk; the facts are not set forth as to defendant leading his business and their falsity.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Straub *vs.* Klinup; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 14.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

INSURANCE—DEFENSE OF MISREPRESENTATION.

John Stewart vs. The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.—The plaintiff sought to recover $2,000 on a policy of insurance on a flouring-mill in Wisconsin, which had been destroyed by fire. The defense was that plaintiff had misrepresented the amount of insurance already existing in other companies at the time he insured. The present is the second trial. On the first trial the Court directed a verdict for defendant. That decision was reversed on appeal and a new trial ordered. The present trial resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount and interest, in all $3,510 77.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 14.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅞	200 Maryland Coal	40½
60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112	100 do b3.	40¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114¼	200 do bet. call.	40¾
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	114½	400 Amer. Coal	67
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110	200 Spring M. Coal	84
60,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	115½	100 Con. Coal of Md.	53¼
12,000 Tenn. 6s, old	71¼	100 do	53½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new	71¼	100 do bet. call.	53½
5,000 N. C. 6s, old	47¼	100 West. U. Tel.	59½
18,000 N. C. 6s, new	27	800 do bet. call.	59½
4,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	63¼	100 Mariposa Min.	4¼
		100 Mariposa Pref.	7½
1,000 do	63¼	300 do	7¾
7,000 do	63	300 do	7¾
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	96	5 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	54½
3,000 Brook 6s, W. L.	95	600 U. S. Ex.	56¼
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92½	300 N. Y. Cen. & H.	99½
4,000 Erie 1st	100½	100 do bet. call.	99½
1,000 do	100¼	50 Erie R.	30
5,000 Erie 4th	89½	100 Reading	117⅝
5,000 Long Dock Bds.	88¾	690 Panama bet. call.	53⅛
5,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s	113¼	200 Chic. & N. W.	86½
1,000 do	113¼	20 do	86¾
2,000 Cen. P. Gold B.	101½	100 C. & N. W. Pref.	99½
1,000 do	102	60 C., C., C. & Ind.	89½
7,000 Union P. 1st	92¼	400 Chic. & R. I.	121½
3,000 do	92	10 N. J. Cen.	111¼
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. B.	84	100 Del., L. & W.	106½
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. Bds.	102½	20 Ohio & Miss.	48½
		210 Mor. & Essex	92½
15,000 do bet. call	103	200 H. & St. Jo	88
500 C. & N. W. 1st	99	200 do	88½
2,000 Gt. West. 2d	85	100 do	88¼
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100¼	400 DuB. & S. City	90½
4,000 do	101	100 do	91
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st	87½	100 do bet. call.	91
1,000 Cedar F. & M. 1st	88	300 C., C. & Ind. Cen.	21
70 Amer. Ex. Bank	115	100 Atl. & Pac. Pref.	36½

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 s3	112	200 Erie	30
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 n.	110½	400 do bet. call.	30
8,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114¼	200 Reading	117⅝
166,000 do b3	114½	200 L. S. & Mich. So.	114¼
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	17¼	1,000 do bet. call.	114
1,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d	95	100 Union Pacific	32¼
100 Cons. Coal of Md.	53	100 do	32¼
100 do	52½	200 Clev. & Pitts.	119⅝
500 do bet. call.	52¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	85½
100 West. Un. Tel.	59½	25 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	89½
200 do bet. call.	59½	200 Chic. & R. I.	121½
200 Md. Coal Co. b. c.	40½	200 do bet. call.	121½
100 Mariposa Pf. b. c.	7½	200 do	121¼
200 do	7¾	200 Mil. & St. Paul	61¼
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	98½	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	62½
1,000 do	98¾	422 Del., Lack. & W.	106⅛
300 do bet. call.	98¾	200 do	106
400 do	98⅛	300 do	106
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs	93¼	400 St. L. & I. M. b. c.	61
200 Harlem	133	300 C., C. & Ind. Cen.	21¼

WEDNESDAY, June 14—P. M.

In the Gold market today there was not much apparent interest, although reports were current on the Street that the clique of *Bull* speculators, which one of our evening contemporaries wittily terms the "Gold Pool, Limited," are preparing for another demonstration after the Treasury sale of Thursday. The Cash Gold was lent *flat* today, that is free of interest on either side, and the sales in the Room, for delivery to-morrow, were at 112⅜@½@⅜@½ ₱ cent. The ease in the employment of Gold caused another advance in Foreign Bills to 110⅛ ₱ cent. 60 days London, and 110⅝@¾ short sight, and a fair business was done for the steamer of Thursday.

Money continues cheap at 3 to 5 ₱ cent. to the Brokers. There is a slack demand from the Brokers even at these low figures, but some of the Banks report that the plethora is less marked than last week.

The dealers in the Public Funds offered to the Sinking Fund, today, $3,571,250 of United States 5-20s, from which the Treasury accepted the following to the amount of $1,000,000:

Humbert Brothers.		Martin & Runyon.	
$417,000	111.30@111.46	$2,450 '62, c.	111.40
E. Sweet & Co.		100 '64, c.	111.40
95,650	111.37@111.46	100 '65, c.	111.40
Hatch & Foote.		650 '65, c., n.	111.40
3,000 '62, c.	111.39	1,456 '67, c.	111.40
1,300 '65, c.	111.39	500 '68, c.	111.40
19,000 '65, c., n.	111.39	Frank & Gans.	
3,000 '67, c.	111.39	14,000 '62, r	111.44
Williams & Bostwick.		25,000 '65, c.	111.44
10,000 '65, r	111.12	Bates & Brown.	
W. T. Hatch Son.		200 '64	111.40
20,000 '64, r	111.30	300 '65	111.40
White, Morris & Co.		1,000 '67	111.40
7,500 '62, c.	111.44	850 '62	111.40
3,400 '64, c.	111.44	450 '65	111.40
14,000 '65, c.	111.44	S. Cahoone, Jr.	
11,000 '65, c., n.	111.44	100,000 '62	111.46
4,000 '67, c.	111.44	100,000 '64	111.46
W. A. Williams.		100,000 '65	111.46
37,000 '65, c., o.	111.46	7,000 '65, n.	111.46

Total $1,000,000.

In the open market the Public Funds left off steady at yesterday's figures on a moderate business at the Boards. The Southern State Bonds were dull at Tuesday's figures for Tennessees, and rather lower for South Carolinas. The Railway Stocks moved with much spirit and at wide fluctuations on Rock Island, which sold up to 122¼, then down to 118½, and again up to 121½ ₱ cent., with very heavy transactions as the price ran down, which would seem to be mean business on the part of buyers. The same, though less conspicuous, game appeared to be playing in Lake Shore Stock, while on the other Western Roads and on New-York Central and Erie, the figures of yesterday were fairly supported. The Stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road continues to show weakness and the price ran down below 106 ₱ cent. The Miscellaneous Shares were steady on the Express, Western Telegraph and Maryland Coal Stocks.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 14.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	114⅜
American Gold	112⅜	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99½	98⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	93⅝	93
Reading Railroad	117½	117⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	121⅝	121¼
North-west Common	86⅜	*80¼
North-west Preferred	99	*93¼
Pacific Mail	43⅝	43¼
St. Paul Preferred	80¾	80¾
St. Paul Common	61½	61½
Lake Shore	114⅜	114
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅞	47¼
Toledo and Wabash	62½	62⅜
Western Telegraph	59¼	59¼
Erie	30¼	29⅞
Union Pacific	32¼	32¼
Central Pacific Bonds	102	102
Union Pacific Bonds	92	92¼
Union Land Grants	84	84
Union Incomes	83½	83⅜

*Ex dividend.

The Customs demand for Gold, today, amounted to $500,000.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and the head of the Loan Department of the Treasury at Washington sailed, today, in the steam-ship *Java*, for London and Frankfort, with a large amount of the new Five ₱ cent. Bonds, for exchange of U. S. 5-20s, and for sale for cash.

Counterfeit Bonds on the Central Pacific Road, first Mortgage 6 ₱ cent. Gold Bonds, have been discovered in the last few days, and we regret to hear that a few of them were sent abroad before the fraud was discovered.

The Cable reports that only 22,000,000 of Francs in Gold were found in the Bank of France by the Versailles Government. We find, on reference to our last report of the Bank, of September, 1870, just before the Germans laid siege to Paris that 808,000,000 Francs were on hand Sept. 9, after Sedan, and 844,000,000 Sept. 1, before that remarkable and now historical event.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 14.

Gold receipts	$774,949 76
Gold payments	47,300 62
Gold balance	87,998,255 77
Currency receipts	274,333 92
Currency payments	409,864 28
Currency balance	3,752,816 78
Customs	500,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114	5-20 coup., '67	114¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	117¼	5-20 coup., '68	114⅜
5-20 coup., '62	112	10-40 reg.	109⅝
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 coup.	110
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s Currency	115¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	71¼	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	47
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	71¼	Ohio 6s, '81	104¾
Va. 6s, new bonds	72½	Ohio 6s, '86	105¼
Va. 6s, reg., old	54	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	111
Ga. 6s	88	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	92¾	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	93	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	47½	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds.	27	Ind. 5s	100
N. Car. 6s, Spec. tax.	20	Mich. 6s, '73	100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	63	Mich. 6s, '78	100
Mo. 6s	96	Mich. 6s, '83	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	94	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	x106
La. 6s	69	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	110⅜
La. 6s, Levee bonds	69½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	x106
Cal. 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106
Cal. 7s, Large bonds	112½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
Conn. 6s	103¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
Rhode Island 6s	102½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
Ala. 5s	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106
Ala. 8s	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ala. 8s, Railroad bds.	92	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ark. 6s, Funded	56¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	102
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Iss	50		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Del., L. & West. 2d	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89½	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	89½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	102	Han. & Naples 1st	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65–'76	102	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85
Erie 1st Ext.	100	Galena & Chic. Ext.	101
Erie 1st Ind.	82½	Galena & Chic. 2d	96
Erie 2d 7s, '79	95	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	103½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	92¼	Morris & Essex 1st	102½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	89	Morris & Essex 2d	98
Erie 5th 7s, '88	82½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	91½	N. J. Cen. New bds.	106
Long Dock bds.	88¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	104¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	106	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	100
Harlem 1st 7s	102	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	97
Har. Con. M. & S. F. 6s	92	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F.	92
Alb'y & Susq. 2d bds.	95	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
Alb'y & Susq. 3d bds.	93½	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100½
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	118½	Chic. & Alton 1st	104½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	97	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	101	Ohio & Miss. 1st	102
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	97
Central Pacific bds.	101½	Dub. & S. City 1st	96
Union Pac. 1st bds.	92	Peninsula R. R. bds.	92
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	83½	St. L. & Iron M'n 1st	94
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	83½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	105½	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. Div.	91
Alton & T. H. 1st	100	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	88½
Alton & T. H. 2d Prf.	86	Marietta & Cin. 1st	97
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77½	Chic. & Mil. 1st	93
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Joliet & Chic. 1st	109
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs.	93	Col., Chic. & Ind 1st	87
Chic. & N. W. Cons. bs.	93	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	71
Chic. & N. W. Ext. bs.	87½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	88½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	102	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Lack. & West. bds.	102	Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st	87½
Del., L. & W. 1st	99		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Continental	97½
Manhattan	153	St. Nicholas	123
Merchants'	121	Park	162
Mechanics'	139	Manuf. & Merch.	102
America	150	Central National	108
City	225	Ninth National	115
Phenix	110½	Tenth National	124
Tradesmens'	155	Del. & Hudson Canal	124
Mech. & Traders'	130	Pennsylvania Coal	222
Gallatin National	120	Maryland Coal Co.	40½
Merch. Exchange	102½	American Coal	66½
Leather Manuf.	185	Spring Mount. Coal	83
Seventh Ward	111	Canton Co., Balt.	82½
State of New-York	111	Cons. Coal of Md.	53½
Commerce	121	Cumb. Coal & Iron	45
Ocean	95	West. Union Tel.	59½
Mercantile	123	Quicksilver Min. Co.	12½
American Exchange	114½	Quick. Min. Co. Pref.	19
Pacific	197	Mariposa Min. Co.	4¾
Chatham	171	Mar. Min. Co. Pref.	7½
Bk. of North America	106	Mar. Min. Co. T. C.	25
Irving	125	Adams Express	80½
Metropolitan	139	Wells-Fargo Ex.	46
East River	116½	Wells-Fargo Ex. S.	2½
Market	128	Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	54
Nassau	107	United States Ex.	56
Corn Exchange	129	Pacific Mail	43½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	....	100
City 6s, new	100	100½
Camden and Amboy	128½	128½
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	61½
Reading	117½	117⅞
Lehigh Valley	62¼	62½
Catawissa Preferred	48½	49
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅝	28½
Northern Central	41⅜	41½
Lehigh Navigation	38⅞	38⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅞	94

Business at the Produce Exchange has of late dragged along from the nominal hour of opening, 10 o'clock A. M., far into the afternoon of each day, compelling merchants to postpone attending to their banking arrangements to the last moment, and to their correspondence until near the closing of the mails. The protracted hours at the Exchange have been complained of quite pointedly, as a scource of unnecessary delay, embarrassment and annoyance, by the more extensive operators. The Board of Management of the institution, having had the subject formally brought before them by Col. REED, the vigilant President, and having given it due consideration, have resolved that on and after next Monday, June 19, the Exchange shall be kept open for business purposes from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and shall be closed promptly at the latter hour of each business day. The reform is a most commendable one, and we feel convinced that the members will find it to their advantage to give their aid to the managers in enforcing the regulation, which has been adopted none too soon, and the strict observance of which will serve rather to facilitate than to impede trade negotiations.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT AND GUARANTEED.
BONDS BEARING SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, IN GOLD.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, IN NEW-YORK.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

These Bonds, amounting in all to $3,000,000, payable in twenty years, from July 1, 1868, are secured by mortgage to George Tyler Bigelow and John James Dixwell, of Boston, as Trustees, on about 500,000 acres of land of the best quality, in the State of Missouri, which were granted to the Company by the United States.

Hon. Amos Tuck, Land Commissioner of the Company, reports sales for week ending May 27, 1871, 3,147 acres for $31,659, averaging upward of $10 per acre.

These Bonds are also guaranteed by the South Pacific Railroad Company.

The Road is completed to Seneca, on the south-western line of the State of Missouri, 331 miles from St. Louis, and is being rapidly constructed west of the State of Missouri, is fully equipped and doing large and increasing business.

The lands above mortgaged are, on the line of the Railroad, of great value for both agricultural and mineral purposes.

We consider the Bonds at eighty cents an excellent and profitable investment. Only One and a Half Millions of these Bonds remain undisposed of.

Applications should be made forthwith to us by those who would secure this Bond at eighty cents.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the A. and P. R. R. Co.,
No. 21 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.,
ISSUE

Letters of credit for travelers; also, commercial credits through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents, available throughout the world.

Draw bills of exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland and all their branches.

Drafts and cable transfers on San Francisco and the West Indies.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 14, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	28	Spts. Turp., bbls.	80
Broom-corn, bales.	182	Tar, bbls.	12
Beeswax, pkgs.	2	Resin, bbls.	400
Cotton, bales	1,768	Pork, bbls.	15
Copper, bbls.	97	Cut-meats, bbls.	469
Copper, cakes	553	Grease, bbls.	39
Eggs, bbls.	2,658	Lard, bbls.	505
Flour, bbls.	4,873	Stearine, pkgs.	150
Wheat, bushels	100,081	Butter, pkgs.	3,731
Corn, bushels	92,935	Cheese, pkgs.	8,452
Oats, bushels	4,850	Tallow, bbls.	132
Malt, bushels	2,200	Tallow Oil, bbls.	50
Beans, bushels	210	Spelter, pcs.	375
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Starch, boxes	950
Flax, bales	25	Tea, half chests	86
Hemp, bales	9	Tobacco, hhds.	745
Hops, bales	276	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	816
Hides, No.	324	Whisky, bbls.	617
Leather, sides	4,369	Wool, bales	769

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Idaho*, for Liverpool—102 bales Hops, 151 tcs. Beef, 408 boxes Cheese, 15,054 bushels Wheat, 272 bales Furs, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 677 bales Cotton, 25 pkgs. Leather, 100 bbls. Pork, 152 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *Humboldt*, for Liverpool—39,765 bushels Corn, 7,851 bushels Wheat, 639 bales Cotton, 2,400 Staves.

By the ship *Stevades*, for Liverpool—7,500 bushels Corn, 46,916 bushels Wheat, 6 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Concordia*, for London—4,500 bushels Corn, 300 bales Hops, 10 bales Sponges, 73 hhds. Tobacco, 65,159 lbs. Cheese, 90 bales Furs, 2 cases Sewing-machines, 60 pkgs. Sarsaparilla.

By the ship *American Congress*, for London—128 hhds. Tobacco, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. Paint, 355 bbls. Resin, 100 bbls. Pork, 8,249 gallons Sperm-oil, 250 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 22 boxes Clocks, 69,000 lbs. Bacon, 15,670 bushels Corn.

By the schooner *M. Keith*, for Queenstown and orders—36,439 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Priscilla*, for Queenstown—48,443 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *F. Atkinson*, for Antwerp—300 tcs. Lard, 20 boxes Bacon, 5,090 Staves, 315 bbls. Flour, 31,790 bushels Wheat, 819 bags Coffee.

By the brig *Tigre*, for Lisbon—700 cases Petroleum, 200 cases Naphtha, 75 bbls. Resin, 298 bbls. Petroleum, 12,000 Staves.

ASHES—Have been in demand at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at old rates; sales, 1,000 bags Rio, by the *Halley*, on private terms. We quote Java at 18c@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a good inquiry for lots grading from Low Middling upward at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb., while Ordinary and Good Ordinary qualities have been in quite moderate request at a shade easier prices. Sales since our last, 2,516 bales, including 1,808 bales to spinners, 358 bales to speculators and 350 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been a more active movement, but at irregular prices, closing at about the lowest figures of yesterday; sales, 16,800 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for June, 100 bales at 19c.; July, 300 bales at 19 5-16c., 1,900 bales at 19¼c., 500 bales at 19 3-16c., 800 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19c.; August, 200 bales at 19 7-16c., 400 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19¼c.; September, 200 bales at 18⅞c. And today, for June, 900 bales at 19c.; July, 700 bales at 19⅛c., 900 bales at 19¼c., 300 bales at 19⅛c., 700 bales at 19¼c., 400 bales at 19 7-16c., 400 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 600 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19¼c., 500 bales 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19c. August, 200 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19 9-16c., 300 bales at 19½c., 400 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19¼c., 500 bales at 19⅜c., 400 bales at 19⅜c., 500 bales at 19¼c., 400 bales at 19 7-16c., 600 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 300 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c.; September, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 300 bales at 18⅝c., 300 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18⅞c.; October, 100 bales at 17⅞c.; December, 200 bales at 17⅞c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 19.58c.; August, 19.84c.; September, 19c.; October, 18⅛c.; December, 18c. The receipts at this port today were 1,768 bales, including 241 bales from Norfolk, 1,108 bales from Savannah, 21 bales from Key West, and 388 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	16
Good Ordinary	18	18¼	18¼	18⅜
Low Middling	19⅜	19¼	19½	19⅝
Middling	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	20½
Good Middling	21⅛	21¼	21⅜	21½

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,577
Receipts last week	12,232
Receipts the preceding week	11,534
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,011,461
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	1,312
Exports since Sept. 1	604,854
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	333,307
Estimated stock here	60,050

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Wednesday. Bales.	Thus far this week, without today. Bales.	Thus far last week, incl'g today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	est. 300	888	2,427	4,604	1,223
New-Orleans	438	3,199	6,453	8,441	5,634
Mobile	225	772	1,120	1,728	1,334
Savannah	324	977	3,016	3,818	2,614
Charleston	328	1,188	1,532	2,432	1,269
Wilmington	est. 100	570	340	442	117
Norfolk	520	2,029	2,889	3,266	1,150
Baltimore	75	160	275	550	230
New-York	419	1,281	1,240	2,407	1,593
Boston	....	191	38	68	161
Various	....	....	....	Prov. 3	108
	....	....	....	C. Pt. 425	147
Total	2,739	11,255	19,330	28,184	15,790
This day last week	3,529	....	Vs. 428	28,184	15,348
This day last year	1,533	....	Vs. 255	....	15,790

Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,818,607
Same time last year	2,802,051

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very slow movement reported in State and Western Flour since our last. The offerings of stock have been more liberal, and the tendency of prices has been downward. The export call has been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,350 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$5 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 20@$6 50; very good to fancy, $6 50@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 10@$6 45; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 20@$6 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 40@$5 00
Sour Flour	5 20@ 6 15
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 5 90
Extra State	6 20@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 20@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 05@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 20@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 55@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 45
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@10 50

Southern Flour continues in limited request at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $5 5@$6 90 for poor to good, and $6 90@$10 25 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in light demand at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Corn-meal has been in request and steady at $3 45@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 390 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 70@$6 85
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 85@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 15
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 5 25
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been depressed by increased offerings and less encouraging Liverpool advices, and prices have declined 1c.@2c. a bushel, leading to more liberal purchases, mostly of New No. 2 Spring, for export, on the basis of $1 52@$1 53 for straight Chicago to prime Milwaukee, afloat; and $1 50@$1 52 for soft do., ₱ bushel. There has been a moderate trade reported in Red Amber Western (Winter) at from $1 60@$1 64, chiefly in Amber at $1 62@$1 63, afloat, for shipment. White Wheat has been quite dull at old figures. The milling inquiry for all kinds of Wheat has been on a limited scale. The general market closed dull, and rather in favor of buyers, with pretty free offerings, in part to arrive, particularly of other than strictly prime samples, at the current rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 161,000 bushels, afloat and to arrive, including White Western, in lots, at $1 63@$1 75, chiefly at $1 65@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 60@$1 64, chiefly Amber, at $1 62@$1 63; No. 2 Spring, $1 52@$1 53, afloat; soft do. at $1 50@$1 52; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber State, $1 60@$1 64 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more freely dealt in, largely for export, and with rather limited receipts prices have been quoted stronger, closing firmly. The bulk of the business has been in the better grades of New Mixed Western at 75c.@75½c.@76c. for good to prime and choice dry samples of Canal; and 72c.@74½c. for steamer qualities, including some lots of the latter, from store, at 72½c.@73½c., ₱ bushel. There has not been much inquiry for Yellow or White Corn, but holders have been quite confident in their views on scant offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 175,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 69c.@76c. for very inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 75c.@76c. for good to choice dry samples of Canal, afloat; 72c.@74½c. for steamer grades, and 69c.@71½c. for heated; 76c.@77½c. for Yellow Western; 76c.@78c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in slack request at $1@$1 05 for fair ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for new State; sales, 6,700 bushels. Barley-malt has been quiet, since our last, at from 90c.@$1 30 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 15 for ordinary to very good State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City; sales, 3,250 bushels. Oats have been very quiet, the trade having been mostly in job lots from cars at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 64½c.@68¾c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis at 65c.@66c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 66½c.@67½c. for State; 66½c.@68c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 69,821 bushels Wheat and 47,265 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 2,000 bbls. Flour and 20,170 bushels Corn, for London; 315 bbls. Flour and 31,790 bushels Wheat, for Antwerp. And from Philadelphia, 24,893 bushels Corn for Cork or Falmouth and orders. The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., June 13, 1871:

Pig-iron—Stephen Banks, Utica.

Corn—H. S. Hibbard, Genevieve, Ella F. Davis, Charles Squires, J. E. Austin, A. D. Hoyt, Horatio Seymour, Buffalo; H. Cambell, Oswego.

Lumber—Cora Bowley, A. J. Bowley, Emma Jane, Clayton, Fred. Van, W. G. Gaze, Nora Nellis, Ellen J. Harding, Hank Barker, Jed. Loomis, A. C. Geer, F. K. Jones, Geo. Bowley, Winnie Bowley, Oswego; Nellie & Alfred, W. D. Hoff, R. Fanning, Buffalo; Charles Parks, Yacht, Booneville.

Coal—H. M. Kinnie, Watkins; Anson Pratt, W. F. Scoresby, Nellie Curtiss, Geneva; H. G. Baker, Buffalo.

Wheat—Wm. H. Judson, St. George, Mary C. Canfield, L. H. Brown, E. F. Rice, P. H. Bender, Rochester, Buffalo; C. C. Mattoon, E. M. Fort, Oswego.

Oil—W. T. Hamilton, Mag Keller, Buffalo.

Flour—Rackett River, Oswego.

Shooks—R. R. Johnson, Buffalo.

Staves—Jerry Small, E. W. Griffin, Buffalo.

Malt—Frank Sherman, Montezuma.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in rather more request at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at uniform prices. We quote at from 95c.@$1 95 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been quoted firm, with a more active business reported; sales here, 700 bales by the *Horatio Harris*, at 11¼c.; at Boston, 1,300 bales, on the spot, at 11c., and 1,652 bales to arrive there, by the *Cora Linn*, at 10¾c., gold, ₱ lb. Of Jute Butts, 160 bales have been sold at 4c., currency, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Have been in request and steady at from 7c.@12c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 276 bales; exports, 402 bales.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "the presence of a number of buyers gives increased buoyancy to the market. Sales made are at our quotations, and prices remain steady. An occasional load of Dry Lumber is received, but the bulk of the receipts are of this year's sawing. The shipments of a few weeks will exhaust the dry stock. The principal change to note since our last report, is the reduction in the prices of Spruce and Hemlock. Although purchases can be made at our inside figures from several of the dealers, others are unwilling to meet buyers at those prices. Holders of Champlain and best Northern Spruce and Hemlock are firm at the highest quotations, satisfied that as the supply will not be equal to that of last year, all that comes to market will be wanted at full prices. The chief object in putting down prices is to meet a competition our market has to contend with, of sales made by manufacturers direct to retail yards at this and other points. Shingles are more plenty and prices are easier.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week of June were:

	Bds. & Sc'tl'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Staves, lbs.
1871	14,296,000	1,632	450,000
1870	16,907,000	....	....

Of the Boards and Scantling received 9,608,900 feet were by the Erie, and 5,387,100 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 8, were:

	Bds. & Sc'tl'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Staves, lbs.
1871	77,032,800	7,967	2,191,000
1870	49,153,800	620	....

Lake freights are steady; $3 50 to Buffalo and $5 50@$6 to Oswego. Canal freights from Buffalo to Albany, $5; from Oswego to Albany, $3. River and Eastern freights are unchanged."

METALS—Copper has been steady, but without further movements of importance. Iron has been quiet, since our last, sales having been reported of only 100 tons Glengarnock Pig at $30 ₱ ton. Lead and Zinc remain as last noticed. Of Spelter, 50 tons have been sold on private terms; and of Tin Plates 250 boxes assorted Charcoal at $8 31¼, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—There has been a freer movement reported in Porto Rico on the basis of about 40c. ₱ gallon, the recent sales having been stated at equal to some 1,400 hhds. In other kinds, trade has been slow within our range. Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 28c.@38c. for old, and 28c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less request, and quoted weak as to price on the basis of $2 50@$2 55 for Strained ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 500 bbls Common at $2 50 and 900 bbls. Pale at $5@$6 25; receipts, 400 bbls.; exports, 430 bbls. Tar has been steady, but less active. Spirits Turpentine has been held with a fair show of confidence, but has been without activity. We quote merchantable lots at 46½c.@47c. ₱ gallon; sales, 140 bbls.; receipts, 80 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 46½c.@47c. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 50@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 70@$3; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been less call noted since our last for Crude Whale, which, however, has been held firmly. Of Crude Sperm, sales of 500 bbls. were reported at New-Bedford on private terms; market steady. Linseed has been in moderate jobbing request at yesterday's quotations. Of Lard Oil, 200 bbls. were sold at 75c.; and of Menhaden, 100 bbls. at 40c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been quoted steadier as to price, as a rule, with less urgent offerings noted, and a somewhat more confident inquiry, particularly for Refined, at Philadelphia, partly for shipment....The Creek advices are of a slow trade in Crude, in bulk, on the basis of $5 05@$5 10 for Lower, and $4 90 for Upper Road deliveries....Crude, in bulk, in the local market has been quiet on the basis of 15⅛c.@15¼c., chiefly at 15¼c., ₱ gallon....Shipping Crude continues very dull at 19¼c.@19⅛c. here, and 19½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts there were 1,010 bbls....Refined has been in moderate request here on the basis of 25¾c.@26c. for Standard White, early delivery, old and new contracts, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls., for June, at 26c.; 1,500 bbls. do., (old contracts,) at 25¾c. per gallon. And at Philadelphia business has been quite active, sales having been reported of 13,800 bbls. Standard White. June deliveries, at 25¾c.@25⅞c., chiefly at 25¾c.; 4,800 bbls. do., July, at 26⅛c.; 9,000 bbls. do., July and August, at 26⅛c.; 3,000 bbls. do., July, to September, at 26⅛c.; 2,000 bbls. do., July to October, at 26⅛c., and 2,000 bbls. do., September and October, at 26⅛c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,270 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 84,882 gallons for Queenstown and orders; and 298 bbls. and 700 cases for Lisbon. And from Philadelphia, 224,612 gallons for Hamburg. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in limited demand at from 29c.@30½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules very dull at 9½c.@10c., in shipping order, and 14½c.@15c. in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely, and has been quoted lower, with, however, rather more movement at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $15 27@$15 50 for new Western Mess; $15 25 for City do.; $12 75@$13 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $13 50@$14 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25 for Clear, and $13 75 for Rump, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate inquiry noted for New Western, on the basis of $15 12½, seller July, and $15 25@$15 50, closing at $15 25, seller August; sales, 2,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at from 6c.@7c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been very dull at 10c.@12½c. for Hams; 8c. for poor lot of do., including some sour; 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 13c.@16c. for Smoked Hams, and 9¾c.@10c. for Smoked Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 200 pkgs. Bacon has been slow of sale at 7¾c.@8c. for Long Clear; 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Short Clear; 8c. for Short Rib, and 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Cumberland; sales, 170 pkgs. Lard has been confidently dealt in, and quoted a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 935 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9½c.@11c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c.@11c. for new Western Steam, and 9¾c.@10⅛c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 600 tcs. new Western Steam, seller July, at 11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive, with sales reported of 125 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$17 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in light request at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 120 tcs. Beef Hams have been in slack demand, at from $18 50@$27 ₱ bbl.; sales, 130 bbls., chiefly at $24 ₱ bbl. New Crop Butter has been in good request within our range, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair, 13c.@23c.; New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@28c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,731 pkgs. Cheese continues in request at from 10c.@12¼c. for fair to fancy Factory; 10c.@12½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 7c.@12c. for Western; the day's receipts were 8,452 boxes. Messrs. STAHN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 12,276 packages. We have to note an advance in the whole range of fine Butters, both State and Western. During the past two weeks the market has been acquiring strength and tone, arising from a steadily-increasing demand and limited supplies, resulting as above. The market is as yet somewhat irregular, but the advance appears to be well sustained. Fresh Pail Butters have been forced to advance with the market, notwithstanding an effort to control market rates by their sales. Medium grades of stock are without change in price, and continue to drag heavily. Low grades and Grease Butters are in fair request for export at quotations. We quote:

New Crop.

State, firkins, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	30@32
State, firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb.	25@27
Orange and Sussex, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb.	30@35
State and River, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb.	28@32
State, half-firkin tubs, extra quality, ₱ lb.	30@32
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	25@27
State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	25@27
Western Reserve, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ lb.	20@23
Michigan, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ lb.	20@23
Chicago and North-west, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ lb.	18@20
Common White and White Bottoms, Western and State, ₱ lb.	13@16

Old Crop.

Common, firkins, ₱ lb.	11@12
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb.	10@11

The total receipts of Cheese for the week are 29,290 boxes. The market, freed from speculative influences, has a sound, healthy tone, and a good, fair demand has prevailed, and continues to prevail, for both export and home trade. The export for the week closing on last Saturday was 22,742 boxes, which, with local trade, cleared the market of all desirable parcels. The market continues steady, and with moderately fair advices from abroad, there is a prospect of sustaining for a period present quotations, which are without any alteration. We again call the attention of the managers of factories to the ill effects that are sure to arise from holding out of market unduly their early-made stock, which to some extent is now being done, as a material advance in prices is extremely improbable, and if it did occur the weight and injured quality of their holdings would prevent any profit arising to them, and almost certainly precipitate a loss, and also injure what would otherwise prove to be a good market.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	11@12½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	10@11
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	6@ 8
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	3@ 6
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb.	11@12½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	8@10
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	10@12
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	7@ 9

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately dealt in, but with increasing offerings buyers have had the advantage as to price. The bulk of the business has been in refining stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,337 hhds. at 9c.@9⅝c. for common to scant good Refining Cuba; 9⅜c.@10⅛c. for Grocery grades Porto Rico; 10⅛c. for Centrifugal, and 11⅜c.@11⅝c. for Demerara; also, 864 boxes Havana, (Molasses Sugar,) at 8 5-16c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9⅝c., and grocery from 9⅞c.@10⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar is quoted at 10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at from 10⅞c.@13⅞c., as the extremes, ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their refined Sugars at ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, as follows: Best Crushed Sugar, 13⅛c.; Granulated, 13⅛c.; Ground, 13⅛c.; White, A, 12⅛c.; Yellow, C, 11⅛c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been more active at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 590,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for common to choice, chiefly at equal to 9⅛c. for prime Western; also 105,000 lbs. Stearine at 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in slack request and quoted a shade cheaper, with sales reported of 170 bbls. at 93½c.@94c. for iron-bound pkgs. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 617 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been again quite active in the line of Grain engagements on the basis of steady rates by the Liverpool steamers, but with the advantage by sail in favor of shippers. There has also been a moderate call for vessels for the Grain trade, on charter, but at easier figures. The demand for Petroleum vessels has been less active at about former quotations. In most other lines the movements have been very slow. For Liverpool, there were taken 115,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, chiefly the latter, by steam, partly for next week, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 125 bales Cotton, by do., at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 140 tons Provisions, by do. on the basis of 30s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s. ₱ ton; 500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs. For London, 31,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 6¼d. ₱ bushel, a reduction of ¼d.; small lots of Hops, by steam, at ½d. ₱ lb.; equal to 1,400 tons Oil-cake, on private terms; also, a British bark, of 570 tons, and another of 512 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo; and an American bark, of 531 tons register, with Phosphates, from Bull's River, St. Helena Sound, at 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Grain, by steam, at 7d. ₱ bushel—a reduction of ½d.; also an American bark, of 573 tons register, with Phosphates, from Bull's River, St. Helena Sound, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton, being the vessel reported yesterday for the United Kingdom. For Bristol, a British ship, of 840 tons register, with about 5,600 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on New-York account, reported at equal to about 7d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a bark, (now here,) of 490 tons register, with Phosphates, from Bull's River, St. Helena Sound, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 5 ₱ cent. primage. For Havre, a Norwegian bark, of 438 tons register, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d., or, if to Dunkirk, at 5s. 7½d. ₱ quarter. For a Continental port, direct, a British bark, of 735 tons register, with about 5,100 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Hamburg, a North German ship, of 746 tons register, with about 5,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. ₱ bbl. For Stettin, a Danish bark, of 557 tons register, (previously chartered for Copenhagen, and so reported by us,) with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) reported at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Marseilles, 500 hhds. Tallow, at about ⅜c. ₱ lb. For Batavia, a ship of 734 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 14.

Including 19 cars of Beeves due Monday but not in until yesterday, the receipts for two days were 31 cars, or 500 head; 21 cars at Communipaw, and 10 cars at One Hundredth-street. Part of the receipts went direct to the slaughter-house, and the remainder found a ready sale at Monday's prices: fair Texans at 10¾c. ₱ lb.; and medium to fair Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb. With 32 Milch Cows received since Monday, the market continues dull at $50@$80 for ordinary to very good.

The receipts of Calves yesterday and today were 729 head, and sales were moderately active at 6c.@9½c. ₱ lb. for common to extra.

The arrivals of Sheep and Lambs since Monday number 2,100. The market was quiet but firm today at 5c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. for Sheep, (all sheared,) and Lambs were steady at 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., with a few choice sold at 13c. Sales today include 48 Jersey Lambs, 54 lbs. average, at 12½c. ₱ lb.; 125 Virginia do., 34½ lbs. average, at 11c.; 13 do., 58 lbs. average, at 11¼c.; 12 State do., 64 lbs. average, at 13c.; 15 do., 53 lbs. average, at 11¼c.; 22 do., 50 lbs. average, at 10¼c.; 246 Ohio Sheep, 84 lbs. average, at 6¼c.; 109 do., 107 lbs. average, at 6¼c.; 39 do., 82 lbs. average, at 6c.; 190 do., 91 lbs. average, at 6c., and 40 do., 91 lbs. average, at 5¾c.

Hogs were firm today at 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb., alive, and 6c.@7c. ₱ lb., dressed. Receipts since Monday were 9,070, of which 3,850 arrived today.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, June 14.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,000 bbls.; Wheat, 207,000 bushels; Corn, 152,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 84,000 bushels; Corn, 217,000 bushels; Barley-malt, 12,800 bushels. RAIL SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Rye, 9c.; Oats, 6c. to New-York. FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT lower; demand moderate; sales, 3,500 bushels Sheboygan Club at $1 40; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 39@$1 40, closing heavy. CORN active; sales, 160,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, half to arrive, at 63½c. OATS heavy and neglected. RYE neglected. PORK dull at $15 50@$15 75. LARD dull at 10½c. HIGHWINES nominally 91c.@92c. CATTLE—Market continues quite active and prices tend upward, an advance in some cases of ½c. having taken place. Receipts, 346 cars, against 329 the same day last week. Sales to-day, 238 head, weighing from 1,106 to 1,281 lbs., at $5 90@$6 37½; 237 head Missouri, from 1,052@1,548 lbs., at $5 10@$6 20; 48 Texan, averaging 1,280 lbs., at $5 75; 564 head Illinois, from 1,080@1,552 lbs., at $5@$6 65, and 15 Oxen, averaging 1,404 lbs., at $5. SHEEP very firm, and market active; 199 Illinois, averaging 100 lbs., sold at $5 25; 222 head Ohio, averaging 81 lbs., at $5 25; 647 do., averaging 82@89 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 37½. HOGS more active than at any time since the close of the packing season; the sales today reached 1,070 head, at $4 37½@$4 50 for 192@240 lbs. average, the light weights having the preference.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—COTTON unchanged and quiet; Middling Uplands, 18½c. FLOUR dull and market unsettled; Superfine Winter, $5; Extra Winter, $5 50@$5 60; Double Extra Winter, $5@$6 25; Family Winter, $7 25@$7 85. WHEAT steady with moderate demand; Iowa Spring, $1 25@$1 30; Choice, active and higher; Red Fall, $1 50; sales all by sample. CORN unchanged and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 51c.@52c.; Yellow, 51c., in bulk, in East St. Louis; Prime Mixed, 59c.; Choice White, 63c., sacked. RYE unchanged; No. 2 at 80c., in elevator. OATS unchanged; Mixed, 50c. in bulk; 55c.@56c. in sacks. BARLEY dull and prices nominal. PORK in fair demand and firm; Mess, $15 75@$16 87½. LARD in fair demand and prices advanced; prime Steam, 10c. Bulk MEATS quiet and unchanged. BACON in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY in fair demand and firm at 91c. CATTLE steady, with moderate demand; $2 50@$5 for Inferior to Choice. HOGS, $3 50@$3 75. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, June 14.—FLOUR steady, with a good demand; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter, to arrive, $1 57, and 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 48. CORN dull; sales, 3,000 bushels Low Mixed on private terms; 400 bushels Yellow, 69c. OATS steady; sales, 2,000 bushels Western, 61c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for Bolted, $1 40 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$24; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $28@$31 ₱ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour 30c., Wheat 7c., Corn 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York, $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. Received by LAKE—32,300 bushels Wheat, 157,600 feet Lumber. Shipped by CANAL—14,700 bushels Wheat, 8,200 bushels Corn, 1,422,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, June 14.—FLOUR quiet; nominally declined 10½c. WHEAT quiet and weak; declined 1½c.; No. 2 at $1 27¾@$1 28, cash; in the afternoon dull, $1 25¾@$1 28¼. OATS quiet and weak; declined ¼c.; No. 2 closed dull, 48½c. RYE dull; No. 2 at 78c.@78½c. BARLEY nominal; No. 2 Spring at 63c. HIGHWINES weaker; 89c. PROVISIONS easier. Mess PORK $14 50 cash and July. LARD, 10¼c.@10½c. Dry-salted MEATS easier; Short-rib Middles, 7¾. Live HOGS active, $3 50@$4 12½. CATTLE unchanged; $3 75@$6 25. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 5,900 bushels Wheat, 208,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 795 bushels Barley, and 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 224,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats, 380 bushels Barley, and 6,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS firmer and less active. CORN quiet and weak; declined 1½c.@1¼c., at 53¼c.@54⅛c., cash; in the afternoon dull at 53¼c.@53⅜c.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 14.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 438 bales; gross, 732 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,005 bales; sales, 3,250 bales; stock, 68,426 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 87½@$6; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7. CORN firm; Mixed, 73c.; White, 74c.@75c.; Yellow, 75c. OATS firmer at 62c.@63c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY easy; Choice, $28. PORK held at $17 25@$17 50. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 9¾c.@10c. HAMS, 14c.@15c. LARD firmer; Tierce, 10½c.@11c.; Keg, 11¼c.@11¾c. SUGAR quiet; Fully Fair, 11c.; Prime, 11½c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 35c.@40c.; Plantation, reboiled, 35c.@50c. WHISKY dull at 90c.@95½c. COFFEE inactive; sales at 13¼c.@15¼c. EXCHANGE—Bank Sterling, $1 24; New-York Sight, ⅛c. premium. GOLD, 112¼c.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—COTTON in fair demand and firm; Middling Uplands, 19¼c.@19½c. FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT in fair demand, firm and unchanged. CORN unchanged and quiet. RYE unchanged. OATS unchanged. PORK dull and declining; sales at $15 50, closing nominal. LARD—10c. offered, 10¼c. asked. Bulk MEATS unchanged and quiet. BACON unchanged and firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides offered freely at 8¾c. HOGS in good demand at full prices; sales at $3 50@$3 75. WHISKY in fair demand and advanced to 90c.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—FLOUR dull; a shade lower; double Extra Spring, $5 37½@$6 62½. WHEAT dull and market unsettled; No. 1, $1 28¾; No. 2, $1 27¾. OATS in fair demand at lower prices; No. 2 at 49c. CORN in fair demand and prices advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 53½c. Rye in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 at 80c. BARLEY dull and prices nominal. Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 9½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour and 68,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—COTTON strong and active; Middling Uplands, 19c. FLOUR in fair demand; prices well maintained for all grades; Extra Family, $7. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet, but firm at last quotations. WHISKY—Small sales at 89c. TOBACCO very active and firm at full prices; Lugs, $5@$6; low to medium Leaf, $6 50@$12; Good to Fine, $18@$25; sales, 330 hhds.

TOLEDO, O., June 14.—WHEAT easier and quiet; declined 1c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 48; Regular, $1 44; Amber Michigan, $1 48¼, closing $1 48; No. 2 prime and medium Red, $1 44; rejected Red, $1 37; No. 1 Amber Indiana, $1 50. CORN steady with moderate demand; High Mixed, 58c.@58½c.; Low Mixed, 57c.; Yellow, 59½c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 14.—COTTON in fair demand and firm, 19¼c.; receipts, 330 bales; shipments, 172 bales. FLOUR quiet and weak, $5@$8. OATS steady, 62c.@63c. LARD dull and nominal. PORK dull and declining, 16c.@17c. BACON in light demand and holders firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull, a shade lower; No. 1 Red Winter offered at $1 45@$1 46. CORN steady with moderate demand at 58c. at 60c. OATS steady with moderate demand at 53c. PETROLEUM easier; Crude, $5 75@$5 80; Refined, $24@$24 50.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—COTTON—Demand mostly for speculation; Middling, 19⅝c.; net receipts, 75 bales; gross, 178 bales; sales, 575 bales; stock, 1,385 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 14.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 328 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,709 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,504 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 14.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 324 bales; exports, coastwise, 711 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,223 bales.

BOSTON, June 14.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 20⅜c.@20½c.; gross receipts, 70 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 4,509 bales.

MOBILE, June 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 235 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 15,435 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 14.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 70 bales; exports, coastwise, 181 bales; sales, 18 bales; stock, 1,277 bales.

GALVESTON, June 12.—COTTON dull; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 326 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 52,493 bales.

NORFOLK, June 14.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 520 bales; exports, coastwise, 832 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 1,523 bales.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—WHEAT dull and drooping; Extra, $1 46½; Regular, $1 47. CORN steady at 59c. OATS in good demand at 50c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 14—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅝ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, old, 90⅝; 1867, 92⅝; Ten-forties, 88⅝.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅝; for the account, 91⅝@92. American Securities quiet and steady.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, old, 90⅝; 1867, 92⅝; Ten-forties, 88⅝.

FRANKFORT, June 14.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96⅝ for the issue of 1862 yesterday.

PARIS, June 14.—Rentes closed at 53f. 30c. last night, and opened at 53f. 35c. this morning.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d.@8⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

11½ A. M.—COTTON, unofficially, is stated to be tending upward, and the sales are estimated at 20,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Pork, 57s. ₱ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 8¾d. for Middling; and sales on ship named at New-Orleans at 8¾d.

EVENING.—BACON, 38s. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
EAST LYNNE. Leading characters by Miss Lucille Western and Messrs. J. A. Hearne and F. Mordaunt.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
NO NAME. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
PAUL CLIFFORD. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, George Boniface, C. A. McManus and Miss Emma Howson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O' AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 52d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Journal Officiel* of Versailles denies that insurgents have been executed on the Bois de Boulogne with *mitrailleuses*. With reference to the visit of the Orleans Princes to Versailles, it says that it was unexpected. It says that M. THIERS declared that, although he was a Minister of their father, he was now head of the Republic. They are said to understand the past and to accept the present, and the Republicans "were unembarrassed in the presence of these noble and illustrious Princes." The prohibition of work on Sunday is to be respected by the Administration. The visit of the Assembly to Paris is approved. It is proposed to impeach NAPOLEON III., in order to counteract Bonapartist intrigues. M. ROCHEFORT is seriously ill, and his trial has been postponed. His defense, it is said, will be based on the jurisdiction of the military Court. The Committee of the Assembly upon the budget is known to favor raising funds by means of a loan. The rentes were quoted yesterday at 52 francs 32 centimes. The bullion in the Bank of France is stated at twenty-two millions of francs....The London *Times* asserts that it was not England alone that made concessions in the Washington negotiations, and considers the fact unprecedented that such a grave difference should have been settled without war. The question of consequential damages by the *Alabama*, and kindred vessels, it says, was abandoned by the United States. And it concludes by expressing the hope that the nations of Europe, taking pattern from this, may rise to a higher conception of international fellowship. Earl DE GREY AND RIPON is to be created Marquis of RIPON. The steamer *Anna Smith* has been wrecked near the English coast. Ten lives were lost....The German Parliament has adopted the measure authorizing the distribution of four million thalers among the Generals and statesmen who have achieved the results of the war; and the grants to relatives of members of the Reserves and Landwehr who fell in the war. The Bank of Prussia is authorized to establish branches in Alsace and Lorraine....The German Parliament will probably be prorogued today....Mr. TRICOUPIS has been appointed Greek Minister to Constantinople, and Mr. BOURDONIS Minister to St. Petersburg....The Romanian Chambers have voted an address to the Throne.

GENERAL.

Cuban advices state that several insurgent families, including seventy men, have surrendered at Santo Espiritus, and it is considered probable that several prominent leaders will soon lay down their arms. It is positively stated that BAMBETA left without any official character or mission.

Gov. WESTON, of New-Hampshire, was inaugurated yesterday at Concord, and delivered a brief message, touching mainly on local topics, advocating the reduction of taxation and the State debt be paid off—two rather opposite extremes. The Democracy enjoyed their questionable triumph in good style.

The British Secretary of State for the Colonies has transmitted a letter to the Governor-General of Canada, directing that the union of British Columbia with Canada shall take place July 20, in accordance with the wishes of the Provinces, and expressing the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government that this union has been completed.

A two-thousand barrel still, known as the "Bill Stitt," in Petrolia, Ontario, sprung a leak yesterday morning, and in a moment the entire works were in flames. The fire spread so rapidly that the men narrowly escaped with their lives. The still was charged with 1,800 barrels of crude oil, which, with everything else, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $6,000.

The gala day of the New-Hampshire Democracy commenced yesterday morning in Concord. A salute of thirty-four rounds was fired. Gov. WESTON was received at the depot by Gov. STEARNS and other distinguished persons. The Legislature proceeded in a body to the depot, where a procession formed to escort the Governor-elect to the Capitol. Gov. STEARNS then delivered his valedictory address, after which Gov. WESTON was inaugurated, and read his message.

Twenty-seven convicts from the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania were sent off, on Tuesday night, to be transferred to the Western Penitentiary, at Pittsburg, a law having been passed for that purpose, in consequence of the crowded condition of the Eastern Penitentiary.

An altercation occurred at Jefferson City, Mo., on Sunday evening, between Mrs. BERRY and her brother, HOFINS, which ended in HOFINS shooting his sister and then blowing his own brains out. Mrs. BERRY died on Monday night. There is some mystery in the matter.

The annual Convention of the Diocese of Central New-York convened in Christ Church, Oswego, on Tuesday evening. Right Rev. Bishop HUNTINGTON presides.

The steamer *Bernard*, which left Thunder Bay on Thursday, brings no advices of Indian trouble. Neither had officers heard anything of Indian hostilities, and discredit the report.

The Christian Moral Science Congress has commenced its session at Philadelphia; Mayor FOX presided. Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL delivered the inaugural address.

The subscriptions to the new loan yesterday were $65,000.

Mayor Hall and the Streets.

His Honor, the Mayor of New-York, having a quick imagination and a ready (if not grammatical) pen, has drawn, at the close of his recent message, a picture of the well-ordered, cleanly and virtuous condition of this City, which, under the circumstances, must have required, not only audacity, but considerable powers of fancy. In this passage the writer calls upon the citizens "to look around and observe for themselves if there has not been a marked improvement during the year; if the streets have not been comparatively clean under disadvantages of popular heedlessness about materials, sweepings, or garbage, or under the almost insuperable difficulties which, from *our peculiarly situated City limits*, attend the speedy removal of offal, manure, and street deposits."

We, on the other hand, call upon the citizens to take a brief walk down East Eleventh-street, or any one of fifty streets running between Second-avenue or the Bowery and the East River, and say if they can observe this "comparative cleanliness;" whether, on the other hand, there are not heaps of garbage, decaying animals, rotting vegetables, and everything which can poison the public health. We also entreat these candid citizens, whom the Mayor invokes, to traverse the Fourth or the Sixth Wards, and admire the municipal government of this City, which has so aroused the enthusiasm of our Chief Magistrate. If they have ever passed through the back streets of any well-ordered city, we beg them to recall if they ever beheld such filth, and slovenliness and such abominable heaps of decaying matter. The Mayor has in former days visited Paris or Berlin, and he must (in confidence) indulge in a chuckle at his imaginative description of New-York as "a comparatively clean" city. Apparently realising the absurd character of his own account of our streets, Mayor HALL suggests, as a passing excuse of any delinquences in street management which may be seen, the "heedlessness" of our people and the peculiar disadvantages of our life. We can fancy a French *Préfet*, or *Maire*, excusing to his superior the frequency of heaps of dead animals in his streets, on the ground of the "heedlessness" of the citizens, or a Prussian officer of the City *Polizei* apologizing to his chief for hills of garbage in the lanes of his beat, on the ground of a popular tendency to throw things out of the window! The ordinary answer made, the world over, to such excuses is, "That is precisely what you were put in your place for—to control 'popular' habits!"

It would be interesting, too, to know of any city in the civilized world whose "site" and "limits" were more "advantageous" than ours for getting rid of its garbage and sewerage. No city in Europe can be drained so easily. Not one of the world's capitals has such an incomparably healthy and convenient site, with "twenty-nine miles of water front," and a fresh tide sweeping on two of its sides. At the end of almost every cross-street, the garbage and street refuse could either be dumped or shoveled into barges and lighters. Water is abundant, and fresh air sweeps through every lane, so that a little organization and honesty could easily make New-York a healthier and cleaner City than Paris was in its best days. What it is now, all our readers know. But the Mayor, hopeful and fanciful as his own picture of our streets is, could not so easily guide the pens of his subordinates. The author of the report of the Board of Health, which accompanies the message, being probably a physician and, perhaps, not a politician, was obliged to speak more honestly and not quite so agreeably. According to that document, the subject of the removal of garbage is "surrounded with insuperable difficulties," *i. e.*, dishonesty, laziness and general carelessness of the public welfare. A useful ordinance was issued by the Board on this matter, on the 12th of July, 1870—and that is all. "The failure to enforce it," we are told, "is partly due to the want of facilities on the part of the contractors, &c., &c." We also hear from this honest Report, that "the effects of the malarious emanations" along the docks are "most disastrous," and that "in the Summer and Autumn months severe and fatal forms of diarrhœal diseases and fever are prevalent here."

As a corollary to the Mayor's demonstrations of the sanitary condition of our City, we also learn from this indiscreet Report that "small-pox exhibited a strong tendency to become epidemic" during the past year; that "relapsing fever" appeared in New-York for the first time; that "scarlatina" was very prevalent and fatal during the year, and "measles and whooping-cough prevailed to an unusual extent," while yellow fever appeared here, during this remarkably clean condition of the streets, so grateful to the Mayor, "for the first time since 1822." The reappearance of this terrible disease in a fatal form in our City, as the Report says, "after an absence of nearly half a century, is instructive and deserving of the most serious consideration." The "instruction" which our readers will derive from these and other facts of the Report, is that precisely the diseases which follow like avenging furies on neglected streets and public filth, have attacked New-York with unusual virulence during the past year. Our imaginative Mayor derives no such common-place lesson. Amid pestiferous streets and pestilential gases and increasing sickness, he only sees "a marked improvement," and an honest, orderly, cleanly management of our great City. Is not the *Herald* right in calling the Mayor an "Admirable *Chrichton*"?

A Plea from the Bonapartes.

"Plon-Plon" has assumed a new part. The Prince NAPOLEON's brilliant, but irregular, attacks on the Empire, half passionate, half philosophical, but always animated by the play of a wicked wit, and always defeated by their own inherent irresolution, used to be looked for as periodical political sensations in Paris. He now appears as the defender of the Empire, or, more accurately, as the savage critic of everything else. He has addressed a letter to M. JULES FAVRE, which bristles with sharp points, artfully, yet powerfully made. M. FAVRE is certainly open to attack. When the Prince asks of the Government, of which FAVRE was the head:

> "What is this Government? Is it the national defense? No, for you have done nothing but capitulate. Is it a government of national restoration? No, for France is invaded by anarchy and disorganization. Is it a monarchy? No! Is it a republic? Still less! Is it liberty? No!"

Every one feels that there is a basis of truth in the answers he gives, though it is not easy to see why the NAPOLEONS should be very triumphant over it. No one can deny, either, that the Prince is pressing the truth very hard when he exclaims:

> "You have not utilized the terrible but vigorous elements which you had unloosed, and which have held the soldiers of France in check for two months, and yet these were the same men, maddened since by demagogic frenzy, and in whom you might have aroused a patriotic fervor. It was the same National Guard, the same cannon, the same guns, the same forts, the same ramparts, the same barricades; all these forces remained paralyzed in your feeble hands, but would have been sublime if used against the foreigner."

And this final summing up is equally faithful:

> "You, you are inexcusable for your acts on the 4th of September, for having badly defended Paris, for having pledged the country by a mere rhetorician's praise, for having kept arms in the hands of an over-excited population—arms which were thenceforth useless against the foreigner and dangerous to themselves, for having aggrivated the preliminaries by the treaty of peace; and, alas! in a word, by having finished with the destruction of Paris."

But this letter of the ornamental member of the BONAPARTE family is far more remarkable for what it does not contain than for what it does. It admits but one fault in the second Empire, that of having underestimated the relative strength of France and Germany. But this was the least and last of its crimes. The Empire was responsible for a great deal of that difference in strength. It had itself destroyed in France the sources of power that Germany had nurtured. It had encouraged military vain-glory without developing the military character of the nation. It had made France quarrelsome, but not warlike. It preached crusades "to the Rhine," while it allowed its corrupt agents to pocket the exemption fees paid for fictitious substitutes. It bullied Germany, and allowed the letters of its confidential agent, disclosing the vast superiority of Germany and the certainty of French defeat, to mould in the Emperor's private drawer. Above all, it alienated the minds and hearts of the people from any share in or care for the Government, and in order to be unmolested in the profligate enjoyment of its usurped power, it cheated the people with what one of its most gifted critics calls a "simulacrum of parliamentary government," which nowhere nor at any time enlisted the sincere loyalty of the people. It sowed through France the wind and it reaped for her the whirlwind.

Therefore, when Prince NAPOLEON concludes his letter with sneers at the "Stuarts of France," and the "white flag which France no longer remembers," and calls for a fresh "appeal to the people," the reader feels that he may get what he calls for, and that the appeal may even result favorably for the exiles of Chiselhurst—but he feels also that there would then be another proof that vast disaster cannot bring the French people to their senses.

Prevention of Railway Accidents.

The latest news from Buenos Ayres brings us a story which railway directors and coroners' juries all the world over, but more particularly in our own land, might ponder with advantage. On the San Paulo Railway in that country there was lately an accident, involving some loss of life. Such accidents are not unfamiliar to our own experience, and in very flagrant instances, where gross carelessness was clearly shown, our juries have gone to the extreme length of publicly censuring the derelict companies or their servants. But in Buenos Ayres they have primitive notions of practice, and a regard for the sacredness of human life which is above their reverence of corporate dignity, and has even survived the heart-rending miseries of their awful plague. So the manager of the San Paulo Railway has been put upon his trial for murder, and will doubtless meet with his just deserts.

Perhaps a little of the same sort of justice might yield us most profitable results. We are growing tired of the constant succession of slaughters—railway, mine, and others—with the unvarying verdict of nobody to blame. In nine cases out of ten, somebody is always to blame, and that somebody ought always to be found out and punished. But that is just what we never dream of doing. A hundred men are suffocated to death, and a hundred families plunged into want, because of a mine inspector's negligence; a passenger train is burned up, and its living freight—strong men, tender women, and innocent children—consigned to the most awful of deaths through the carelessness of a brakeman or a conductor, and the guilty ones go as scathless as though it were all a pleasant joke. There is a shudder of agony and indignation, some earnest writing in the newspapers, the usual intelligent jury surveys the mangled remains, and passes the usual non-committal sentence, and then, as speedily as possible, we wipe out all remembrance of the disagreeable occurrence, and prepare ourselves for the next sensational massacre.

We may blush to take a lesson from Buenos Ayres, but the lesson is worth learning nevertheless. The New-Hamburg disaster need never have occurred, and would not have occurred with that ordinary care which might have been inspired by one or two previous convictions. Unless report is sadly mistaken, the Pittston disaster was the result of a no less criminal neglect. Yet the feeble legislative effort at punishment in the former case came to naught, and, in spite of Gov. GEARY's action, we anticipate no other result in the Pittston affair. So long as we do not hold the servants of the public to a strict accountability for the discharge of their duties, just so long may we expect to see human life wantonly destroyed. In many respects, the traveler finds here comforts unequaled anywhere else. Our river steam-boats are like floating hotels, our palace-cars are as luxurious as movable drawing-rooms. Yet all these conveniences are offset, and in a measure neutralized, by the unnecessary risk now attending a journey of any length, either by rail or river.

With all the improvements and safeguards of modern science, travel ought to be, if not absolutely safe, at least infinitely more secure than it is with us. How far we fall short of even attainable perfection may be seen by contrasting the casualty records of Continental roads with our own. Serious accidents will continue to happen until we learn to call things by their right names, and to punish railway officials who are guilty of homicide as quickly and as severely as other assassins.

The Case of C. C. Bowen.

The statement of C. C. BOWEN, the South Carolina Congressman, recently tried for bigamy in Washington, cannot be read by any fair-minded person without creating the impression that there is a side to the case which, somehow or other, has not yet been fully heard. There is no doubt that Mr. BOWEN has led a strange and chequered life, and that some passages in it require much explanation. But there are two facts which the testimony in the case, and the statement of responsible persons not brought to the stand, make plain. One is, that at the end of a career of indulgence, he has found a pure and highly-intelligent woman, willing, after a full knowledge of his affairs, to become his wife. Notwithstanding the charges made against him, this lady still remains devotedly attached to him. The other fact is, that there are several men of very questionable character who have an undoubted interest in disgracing BOWEN, and that among these is a Mr. DE LARGE, who is contestant for the same seat in Congress, and who is a political intriguer and an active member of probably the most offensive political ring that exists, outside New-York City. In the light of these two facts, a more merciful judgment upon Mr. BOWEN's career than some writers have pronounced, may possibly be just.

Mr. BOWEN's earlier years were marked by great faults. "I knew," says his present wife, in a communication to one of the Washington papers, "that he had been an orphan boy, without relations or friends; had drifted into the company of gamblers and prostitutes, and had lived their life until it had pleased the good God to lift him from the mire." "He had not," she says, "concealed his antecedents from me." And in another place Mrs. BOWEN gives the history of the marriage of her husband to FRANCES HICKS. He was eighteen, and she between thirty and forty. They were married in 1852, lived together two years, separated by mutual consent—a consent she subsequently refused to withdraw, declining to hold any communication with him. In 1865 they were, Mrs. BOWEN says, divorced, and in 1870 Mr. BOWEN married SARAH PETTIGRU, the daughter of the famous Unionist, Mr. JAMES S. PETTIGRU, of Charleston. It is but just to remember that Mrs. BOWEN was not deceived in any respect by her husband, and that she fully believed in the reality of his divorce from FRANCES HICKS.

BOWEN's conviction at his recent trial was based largely on the alleged forgery of the certificate of divorce procured in a New-York Court. It was admitted that the certificate was in the handwriting of a clerk now dead. Public opinion may fairly deduct somewhat from its severity in judging a man tripped up among the mysteries of the District Attorney's Court in New-York. Amid all the haze surrounding this painful case, it appears clear that it is to the interest of Mr. BOWEN's political rivals to ruin him. But it is to the interest of the community only that justice shall be done. We believe that the facts we have mentioned are sufficient to suggest that justice does not call for the sweeping denunciations of Mr. BOWEN now dealt out by a portion of the Press. Indeed, there seems to be good ground for his wife's demand—that the circumstances in his case which are at present surrounded in mystery, should receive fuller investigation than they have yet done.

Democratic Anxiety for the Constitution.

The rural echoes of the New-York Democratic Press are just now raising a great deal of noise about the Kuklux bill. The Ohio Democrats having taken a "new departure" from the old doctrine that the late amendments to the Constitution are void, and having landed on the position that they are, nevertheless, to be made of no effect by legislation, the cue has been given to concentrate fire on the Kuklux bill. The repeal of this is to be the first step taken by the victorious Democracy, if it ever becomes victorious, toward letting free its Southern brethren bound in the chains of the odious amendments. It would be as well for the Democrats of the country to remember what the Democrats of New-York will never remind them of, that if there had been no Kuklux Klan, there would have been no such bill, and that if the members of that Klan in the South could be made to understand that they are detested and abhorred, and not sympathized with by the Democrats of the North, the bill would be instantly disarmed of its terrors, for the objects of it would cease to exist. The Kuklux, disguise it as you will, thrive solely on the public sentiment of toleration, and that sentiment is expressed more or less directly in every utterance of Northern or Southern Democrats regarding them. They are spoken of either in a belittling or an apologetic manner. Either they are "a few lawless men, actuated by a desire for plunder and violence, without sympathy with the mass of the people," or they are "maddened by a sense of oppression, and hopeless of righting their wrongs by regular means." It is safe to appeal to the candid judgment of every reader of Democratic papers, North or South, if this is not the exact spirit in which the Kuklux outrages are uniformly and universally spoken of. And it is safe to appeal to any candid Democrat, if this is not a fair expression of the feeling of the mass of his fellow-partisans. There is a yet uneradicated sympathy with the South which made the Democratic Party, as a party, disloyal during the war, and which tinges Democratic feeling now toward every measure affecting the South.

It is idle, therefore, for the Democracy to seek to array public opinion against the Kuklux bill, while this obvious fact is present before the public eyes in every issue of the Democratic Press. The proceedings of the Ohio Convention, where the order for a change of base was issued, and where the Democratic attacks were openly withdrawn from the amendments and directed to legislation under the amendments, afford a striking proof of the real motive of the Democracy in attacking the Kuklux law. Passing by the offenders, at whom the law was aimed, with a mere commonplace, the Convention indicated frankly its opinion that the overturning of the law was far more desirable than the removal of the disorders. Gen. McCOOK, who indorsed the resolutions, confessedly without having read them, or heard them, unconsciously fell into precisely the same train. The subsequent discussions in the Press have agreed with the Convention in ignoring what is certainly the most glaring instance of organized lawlessness in communities claiming to be law-abiding, that the country has ever seen. Sensible people, who are asked to vote the Democratic ticket, understand this perfectly well. The zeal of these "newly-departed" for the Constitution will not blind the public to their utter indifference to the objects sought by all constitutions, the safety of personal and property rights. Their noisy professions of solicitude for the ancient liberties guaranteed by the organic law will avail little against their obvious tolerance of the tyranny of the Kuklux—the tyranny, not of usurpers, but of aggressors against all legitimate authority.

A Successful Calling.

Why it is that coachmen, so much oftener than any other class of servants, are the heroes of *mésalliances*, it might puzzle the closest observer of social phenomena satisfactorily to explain. No doubt an occupation involving the mastery and subjugation of the noblest of the brute creation cannot be considered ignoble. The old day has gone by when expertness in driving alone might give a man entry to the best society of his time. But driving is still, as it has always been, a gentleman's amusement—too much so to be ever a strictly menial avocation. Indeed, some gentlemen have become so enamored of its delights as to aspire to sink the amateur in the professional; and abroad more than one, of late, has won fame and envy in the most exalted "whip" circles by "tooling" a stage-coach over its entire route.

Perhaps it is from these and similar reasons that the coachman is invested with a certain dignity for which one may look in vain among his comrades of the kitchen. Certain it is that he has always found unusual favor in the eyes of affluent beauty. We have ceased to regard it as very strange that coachmen should marry their masters' daughters. The romantic memory of JOHN DEAN and MARY ANN BOKER yet blossoms in the dust of Metropolitan forgetfulness. Not long since a young English lady of noble birth is said to have eloped with her father's coachman, and New-Haven still more recently had a similar, though in point of contrast less picturesque sensation, in the loves and woes of Mr. ANDRUS and Miss GRIDLEY. So general is the mania becoming, that Boston ingenuity is said to have realized it as an appreciable element of matrimonial speculation. Nothing is more common there, we learn from the correspondence of a Chicago paper, than for fashionable and wealthy young ladies to marry their coachmen, and, by consequence, for poor but superior young gentlemen, graduates of Harvard and the like, to aspire to the enviable hammer-cloth. Boston dry-goods clerks, we are told, who have laid siege in vain across the counter to the hearts of haughty and prosperous loveliness, have only to exchange the yard-stick for the ribbons, and obdurate beauty melts at once. So that the alarming prospect is that in a very short time there will be no more dry-goods clerks left in Boston, and that all its marriageable daughters of wealth and position will be driving gayly off with these insidious Jehus.

No doubt there is in this agreeable narrative that spice of exaggeration which is needed to make it savory to the Chicago palate. But perhaps there is a grain of truth in it, too, and the infection may spread. The time may come—who knows?—when wealthy fathers of families will have presented to them the appalling alternative of dispensing either with coachmen or with marriageable daughters; or else of making their marriageable sons coachmen. Possibly that would be the best use to which many of the young hopefuls of the day could be put, seeing that they are of neither use nor ornament now.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is not a week since Messrs. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, JOHN COCHRANE, BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, JOHN V. GRIDLEY and company publicly threw up their hands in horror because, in the re-enrollment of the Republican Party in this City, provision was made for recording the names of known Republicans who did not attend at the enrollment, but who were required subsequently to sign the roll. The changes were rung upon "fraud," "fraudulent registry," and a catalogue of similar terms. But we are rejoiced to say that the TOUSEYS are recovering from their indignation, though it is rather at the expense of their consistency. We have before us a circular signed by Controller CONNOLLY's friend, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, by JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Tammany Police Commissioner MANIERRE, Hon. D. D. CONOVER and Hon. C. H. TUCKER, (we presume the initials stand for Court-house, though honorable is sadly out of place in the association,) in which these gentlemen say, "*We* are making up a new roll of membership for the Republican Association of *our* district, and you are earnestly requested to appear in person or *send your name* to be enrolled as a member." What, then, becomes of the cry of fraud raised not a week ago by these same men, because the Reorganization Committee adopted a similar arrangement?

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS does not approve of Mr. GREELEY as a candidate for the Presidency. In the *National Standard* of this week Mr. PHILLIPS says:

> "We consider Mr. GREELEY more responsible than any other private citizen for confusing the public mind at the North on the subject of amnesty for unrepentant rebels, for adding to the perils and sufferings of the loyal Southern people, white and black, and for the present rehabilitation of the old ruling whites to so great an extent with political power. If, however, Republicans are to take a "new departure" from GRANT—the real meaning and intent of the GREELEY movement—we trust it will be to some one higher up, not downward to the lower level of Mr. GREELEY's platform."

The Democratic papers seem inclined to support Mr. GREELEY; but then they are never so delighted as when they get a chance to fish in troubled waters.

The Brooklyn *Union* not only praises the "good English" of Mayor HALL's Message, but also praises certain New-York papers for publishing it. Thus the *Union* attests its youthful simplicity. About the "English" of the Message a good deal might be said; about the liberality of the papers, the subject may be summed up in a few words: Every line of the Message and reports is paid for as an advertisement. This is why most of the papers praise Mayor HALL's balderdash; the "editorial" is thrown in free of charge, in consideration of the journal receiving about sixty-eight columns of advertising. A very pretty sum of money this advertising will cost the tax-payers. But then the Mayor and his friends must bribe some papers to support them, for no paper would perform so revolting a task without bribes—and advertising is the medium chosen for passing on the money. When a paper publishes an article in praise of the Mayor, look in the advertising columns, and you will see the price paid for that article. This is what is meant by the "freedom of the Press."

Prof. JAMES D. DANA calls our attention to the fact that a bill has passed the Connecticut Legislature, by virtue of which the places of the six Senators in the corporation of Yale College are given to the Alumni. This is what the Alumni have long desired, and the change will undoubtedly be satisfactory to the graduates of Yale. We sincerely trust that Yale will now advance to greater prosperity than ever, and increase her usefulness to a corresponding extent.

The Board of Health spent $10,507 82 in advertising and printing, for the ten months preceding March 30, 1871. The *World* and *Herald* bagged a good part of the plunder. In this way provision is mercifully made that the public shall always see our local boards through a rosy medium. The advocate gets his fee, and like Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, finds no difficulty in "conscientiously" making out a case for his client.

A man named JOHN BUSH writes in support of the proposition that an institution shall be erected in honor of TWEED. Now BUSH is a grog-seller, and he gives a very good reason for admiring TWEED. He says: "As WM. M. TWEED was the *friend of the liquor-dealers* and lager-beer saloon keepers during the hottest times of the odious Excise law, as one of the above mentioned, I propose to give the receipts of my saloon and ale vaults," &c., &c. TWEED helped the liquor-dealers to break the law, and therefore he ought to have a testimonial. We wish BUSH and his friends would allow us to decide what the testimonial should be.

Cannot something be done toward breaking up the Broadway concert saloons, now that the Chatham-street cellars have been closed? Every night these hotbeds of vice are made conspicuous by glaring gas-lamps and brilliant transparencies, the lures to attract the unwary to ruin. So bold have the proprietors of these dens become, that in the daytime one of them has actually placed on exhibition the portraits of the women employed in his saloon, and pedestrians have advertisement cards thrust into their hands as they pass. This man was once sent to the Penitentiary by Justice DOWLING, for nearly murdering an unfortunate woman who incurred his anger. Yet he and men of his stamp are permitted to shock public decency in the most audacious manner, without hindrance on the part of the Police, who know that these places are the resort of thieves, gamblers, and other disreputable characters. Now that Mayor HALL proposes to spend another million on the Police Department, it is to be hoped that we shall have something in return for our money. Mr. KELSO may as well begin with these concert saloons.

The message of Gov. WESTON, of New-Hampshire, will hardly meet the expectations of the Democracy of New-York, who have been crowing so lustily over the triumph of their party in the Granite State. Gov. WESTON's brief allusion to the Federal Administration is couched in language altogether too mild to suit their taste, and betrays a consciousness of the fact that he owes his position as Governor quite as much to the friends as to the enemies of the Republican Party. He sets Democratic Governors of other States a good example, if they will only follow it, and that is to devote more of their annual messages to their own commonwealths, and less to national politics—or, in other words, to pay more attention to their own business and less to that of their neighbors.

We call the attention of Republicans to a communication in another column, relative to the course pursued by the Tammany Republican faction in regard to the effort now making to reorganize and purify the party. The men who are acting with that faction, and still claiming to be friends of Gen. GRANT and the Administration, will find it difficult to reconcile the inconsistency of their positions. Equally difficult, we apprehend, will it be for Mr. GREELEY to reconcile the fact that he was the first to denounce the Tammany Republicans, and to demand their expulsion from the party, with the position he now occupies as the leader of this very faction.

AMUSEMENTS.

The German Saengerfest.

Without, for the present, devoting much-needed space to the preliminaries of the Twelfth National Musical Festival of the North-eastern Saengerbund of America, we make room for the programme of music. The arrangements are thus announced: On the morning of Sunday, June 25, there will be a rehearsal at the Rink. On Monday evening, the reception concert at the Academy will be given, with the selections added: chorus from "Loebgesang," by MENDELSSOHN; piano concerto in E flat, by LISZT, performed by Miss MARIE KREBS; chorus from "Rienzi," by WAGNER; overture by LINDPAINTNER. At the matinee at Steinway Hall, on Monday, prize-singing by nineteen societies will be the attraction. The instrumental compositions selected are the "Jubel Overture," by WEBER; the March from "Mazeppa," by LISZT; and the overture to "Ruy Blas," by MENDELSSOHN. On Monday evening, the first monster concert at the Rink will occur. Three thousand singers and an orchestra one hundred and twenty strong will have a share in it. The bill consists, in respect of instrumental music, of BEETHOVEN's "Fifth Symphony," of RIETZ's "Morgenlied" and BRUCH's "Frithjof-Sage." The second concert will be held on Tuesday. Among the works will be "Les Preludes" by LISZT; WENZEL's "Spring Song," "Hymne an die Tonkunst," by BILLETER, and GERNSHEIM's "Salamis." All sorts of jubilatory proceedings will, of course, vary the musical monotony of the festival, the conductors of which will be Mr. BERGMANN, Dr. DAMROSCH and Mr. PAUR.

Italian Opera in the Autumn.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH sailed for Europe yesterday, to complete his preparations for the Fall campaign of Italian opera. The earliest indications of the brilliancy of the intended season have been noted here already. In regard to the judiciousness of Mr. STRAKOSCH's engagements in support of Miss NILSSON, critical testimony received from London yesterday furnishes welcome evidence. M. CAPOUL, the new tenor, had won and sustained his reputation on the French lyric stage, until Friday week, when he made his debut as an interpreter of the Italian repertory at Her Majesty's theatre, Drury Lane. The news of M. CAPOUL's great success is given by the critic of the London *Echo*. The opera was "Faust," and the new comer's portrayal of the hero suggested the remarks following: "Of M. CAPOUL," says the writer, "who on this occasion made his first appearance before an English public, it is not easy to speak too highly. Singularly handsome, gifted with a sweet, powerful and thrilling voice, and a passionate but always graceful flexibility of action, he completely took the house by storm. Even before he had cast off his aged dressing-gown and flowing gray beard,—before the appearance of *Mephistopheles*, who gives him the elixir which restores him to youth and the beauty of manhood's prime—before he stepped forth suddenly in his red doublet and hose—the audience became aware that no common representative of *Faust* was before them; but when the impassioned lover sings in the moonlight, before *Marguerite's* window, the famous and enchanting 'Salve dimora casta e pura,' the depth and sustained pathos of the whole passage completely carried the audience, who "rose at" the actor and vehemently demanded a repetition, which was at once accorded." We may add to the foregoing gossip in relation to Mr. STRAKOSCH's season, to be carried on at the Academy of Music, that the impresario has become one of the stockholders of that house.

Commencement at the Cottage Hill Seminary.

The commencement exercises of the Cottage Hill Seminary, Poughkeepsie, took place last evening at Christ Church in that place. In honor of the event, the church was beautifully decorated with flowers; large crosses formed of them hung from the reading-desk and pulpit, the baptismal font was wreathed and choice exotics were scattered profusely over the steps of the chancel. By 7½, the hour at which the services were to begin, the church was filled with friends of the institution residing in Poughkeepsie, and relatives of the scholars, past-graduates and invited guests from all parts of the country. The young ladies connected with the school came slowly up the aisles, singing the processional hymn: "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and took their seats in the main body of the church just in front of the chancel. The regular Episcopalian service was then read, during which the young ladies sang several Gregorian and Anglican chants in an exceptionally fine manner, illustrating thereby the care that had been taken in this branch of the education. At the conclusion of the service a sermon was preached by Rev. WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, of Worcester, Mass., who had for his text: "Jesus said unto her, Mary; she turned herself and said unto him Rabboni, which is to say Master."—John, xx., 16. He said that to all of them this summons would come, if it had not already, to enter into the service of the Lord. To those of them who were about to leave school, with its cautions and restraints behind, it might seem irksome to think that they were to still be submissive, that perfect liberty was not one of the great laws of nature, but rather, paradoxically, true freedom was to be found in perfect service. He then proceeded to illustrate how, out of complete submission to Divine commands, the graces that make the glory of true womanhood naturally spring; how systematic fidelity, gentleness and patience were only possible under these conditions. You are going into a life, thus full of opportunities, he said, and as educated women are destined to exert an immense influence in whatever sphere you may chance to be placed. Go forth, then, to work by the light you have received, and it cannot be other than well with you. A few parting words were said by Bishop POTTER. SCHUBERT's anthem to the twenty-third Psalm was sung, and the exercises closed with a processional hymn. A reception was afterward held at the Seminary by Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, the Rector of the institution, which was attended by a large number of persons, including many Episcopalian clergymen from New-York City and the neighboring country.

The Viaduct Railway.

The directors of the Viaduct Railway Company held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. Judge HILTON presided. Among other prominent gentlemen in attendance were Messrs. Alex. T. Stewart, Mayor Hall, Hon. M. Hitchman, Hon. Peter B. Sweeny, Comptroller Connolly, Wm. B. Astor, John Taylor Johnston, Mr. Tiffany, Mr. O'Gorman, and others. The proceedings were secret. The maps and surveys of certain proposed routes, depots and side-cuts, were examined, and, together with numerous questions concerning the best method of acquiring certain valuable property, the forwarding of subscriptions to the capital stock, &c., were actually discussed. A TIMES reporter interviewed Judge HILTON, who said, with a facetious expression of the face and a merry twinkle of the eye: "Well, Mr. TIMES, the fact is, I have no information to give any reporter. Our meeting today was private. Several gentlemen expressed their opinions upon various matters connected with the road; some this way, (twirling his fingers to the right,) and some that way, (twirling them to the left.)

"But, has the road been located?"

"No, Sir! nothing has been definitely settled upon—to give the public information about," replied the Judge.

Mr. A. T. STEWART was next called upon at his Chambers-street dry goods palace, and the reported asked:

"Mr. STEWART, can you give any items of this afternoon's meeting to publish?"

"Why, no, Sir. The meeting was strictly private, and of a purely business character, and there is nothing to give for publication," he replied, with a good-natured smile.

A call has been issued asking all who are desirous that the Viaduct Railway should terminate at the South Ferry, instead of Chambers-street, and all who are interested in establishing the Custom-house, bonded warehouses, &c., upon the water-front at or near the Battery, in connection with the new system of docks, to attend a meeting, to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

THE REPUBLICAN DIFFERENCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of Friday contains a communication, in which a "Republican" of the Tammany order pretends to give a sketch of what he calls the history of the Republican Party in this City for a few years past. The object obviously is to make an attack upon those members of the party who are now seeking to emancipate its organization from the control which Tammany Hall has gained over it. With an obvious appreciation of the fitness of things, OAKEY HALL copies the communication in full into the *Leader* of Saturday. The communication calls for a few observations in comment or reply.

The first thing that strikes me in reading the remarks of "Republican" is that if he is correct, then Gen. GRANT has selected as the Collector of the Port of New-York a very astute, far-seeing politician, for the whole burden of the communication is to show how for six or eight years past Mr. MURPHY has managed to foresee the political history of the State and country, to hold on to power and patronage in the State so long as that should last, and then to grasp the patronage of the National Government, and to show that in accomplishing the latter object he has known how to "ride a waiting race," to keep in the background till Mr. GRINNELL's mistakes should render his removal necessary, and then by social influences and a skillful grouping of political devices to capture Gen. GRANT. In doing this Mr. MURPHY is represented as using and deceiving various persons, till he finally inveigles Gen. BUTLER with a promise of a few offices. Whether Mr. MURPHY possesses the great abilities which "Republican" thus ascribes to him, it is beside my present purpose to examine. I only desire to observe that the gentlemen with whom "Republican" acts have not hitherto been willing to concede to him any such capacity.

The second thing that strikes me in this communication is the frank recognition it contains of the fact that the present opposition to a reorganization of the Republican Party in this City, springs, really, from opposition to Gen. GRANT and his administration. It has hitherto been the cue of such persons to declare that they were supporters of the Administration, that it was true Gen. GRANT had been deceived into appointing a Collector, a Surveyor, a Naval Officer, an Appraiser and other officers who were betraying the Republican Party and misleading him, but that the devotion to the President, and the heroic unchangeable virtue of such men as COCHRANE, TOUSEY, STEWART, and others, was so great that they were determined to cling to him till his eyes were opened, and he cast out MURPHY and his followers. They declared loudly and repeatedly that they were supporters of the Administration, though they mingled with their opposition to the San Domingo scheme—with reference to which good men did and do differ—the vilest insinuations as to the personal integrity of the President, and attacked in bad rhetoric and worse taste, the course of the majority of the Republicans of the Senate. Gradually since Mr. GREELEY has become an admitted candidate for the Presidency, they and his organ have thrown off their disguise, till finally "Republican" announces not only that "the fight in this State, on the surface, is Grant and anti-Grant," but that "the President made this issue himself," and that if in this contest the anti-Grant men are defeated, "there will surely be a split, and New-York will be contested in the National Convention." For one, I thank "Republican" for his frankness, and accept the issue. While aware how rapidly events transpire, and fully recognizing the necessity that the Republican Party should in the next Presidential campaign, select its strongest candidate, I say confidently that at present, in the opinion of the majority of the Republican Party of the State of New-York, including in that majority its shrewdest men, Gen. GRANT is by all odds the strongest candidate; that for several months past he has been growing in strength and popularity, and that they now see no one who is likely to seriously compete with him.

"Republican," through more than a fourth of his communication rings the changes on "WEED, MURPHY & Co.," endeavoring to drag into the controversy some supposed odium attaching to a gentleman who has long since passed from the political arena, and with whom it is notorious that Mr. MURPHY has as little connection as Mr. GREELEY has had since he formally dissolved the firm of WEED, GREELEY & Co. "Republican" insinuates, rather than asserts, that Mr. MURPHY attended the Philadelphia and Albany Conventions of 1866, and concurred in the passage of resolutions in favor of Gov. HOFFMAN. "Republican" knows, if he knows anything, that these statements are untrue; that they were made, denied, and fully disproved when Mr. MURPHY's name was before the Senate.

The Johnson defection of 1866 was coincident with a natural resentment on the part of Mr. MURPHY, at treachery and double-dealing toward him by Gov. FENTON, but he was led thereby into no betrayal of the Republican Party. "Republican" must have confused him with Hon. THOMAS E. STEWART, who is too sincere a Republican to have anything to do with the reorganization of the party, and whose letter announcing that fact the *Tribune* has recently gloried in publishing, and who is also the first signer of the protest against reorganization published by Mr. GREELEY's Committee. Mr. STEWART became in 1866 a member of the Democratic State Committee, and remained such till about the time he became the leading light in the present Tammany Republican Association of his district of the City, and the General Committee. "Republican" was obviously correct in the biography of Mr. STEWART.

"Republican," with some confusion of chronology, says that at the session of the Legislature in 1867 Messrs. FOLGER, CROWLEY and ANDREWS acted with the Democrats, and refused to confirm Gov. FENTON's nominations for certain offices, and confederated with the Democrats to create the Tax and Croton Boards, and other offices. These gentlemen did, it is true, exercise the right which the Constitution gave them, of voting against names which they did not approve, and refusing to aid Gov. FENTON to build up a personal, instead of a Republican Party. So far as can be inferred from subsequent events, their course has met the approval of the party. Judge FOLGER was immediately re-elected by a majority of some 1,200 or 1,500 in a district which soon after gave to a friend of Senator FENTON, when Judge FOLGER resigned, a majority of about 300. At a later period Mr. GREELEY described Judge FOLGER as a "sterling Republican," and the people of the whole State placed him upon the Bench of the Court of Appeals; while the Republicans of his district are content to take Mr. CROWLEY as their representative in the State Committee. Mr. ANDREWS, the third Senator mentioned, is in New-York, holding a place at the will, though not originally at the gift, of Tammany. If it was a crime against the Republican Party for them to take it when the Tax Commission was a non-partisan Commission, it is not for those who defend the holding of office by Republicans in partisan Boards, and by the gift of TWEED, SWEENY & Co., and who themselves hold such places, to attack him for it.

The Tax Commission was not created in 1867, nor before GRANT was nominated, as "Republican" implies, but in 1869, after GRANT's nomination and election, and at a time when Gov. FENTON had entire control of the appointments under the National Administration. The Court of Appeals had declared the Tax Commission appointed by Gov. FENTON to be an unconstitutional body, and a new one was necessarily created, appointed by local authority. It was non-partisan till Tammany, not content with buying SANDS, provided for a fifth Commissioner, since which time Gen. ARTHUR and others resigned, at considerable pecuniary sacrifice, and the only Republicans holding office under it are those who act with the Twenty-second-street Committee, like RITTERBAND, HASTIE, GRIDLEY, and others too pure to consent to a reorganization of the party.

What the other Commissions are to which "Republican" refers, as created by a confederation with the Democrats, I do not know. I do know, however, that *there is no City board, commission, or office the absolute right of appointment to and removal from which does not now rest with Tweed, Sweeny & Co., and that there is, on the one hand, no such commission, board, or office which contains a single Republican who is in favor of a reorganization of the party, and that, on the other hand, not only is there no City board, commission, or department which does not contain a number of so-called Republicans, who are loud-mouthed against reorganization, but that a very large portion of the officers of the local associations, and of the members of the General Committee, are or have been, till within a week or two, drawing the money of Tammany, and subsisting on the crumbs dropped to them by Tweed, Sweeny & Co.,* while seeking to direct the councils of the Republican Party. This fact cannot be denied, and is alone a conclusive answer to the absurd insinuation that the gentlemen engaged in the movement for a reorganization have any sympathy with Tammany.

With reference to the reorganization, I can tell "Republican" something he may not know. The campaign against Tammany, though often talked about, was actively opened at Saratoga last August, when HORACE GREELEY, at a meeting of the Republican State Committee, broke ground against the influence of Tammany in the Republican councils, and openly denounced "Hank SMITH," as he called him, as a spy and a traitor in the Committee of which he was a member. Mr. GREELEY subsequently followed this attack by an attempt to exclude him and Mr. MANIERRE from the State Committee of the present year, an attempt in which he was, unfortunately, successful only so far as related to the latter. If Mr. GREELEY has since chosen to eat his words and accept position at the hands of HENRY SMITH, BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, JOHN V. GRIDLEY, DANIEL D. CONOVER and others whom he has repeatedly denounced as mere Tammany hirelings in the Republican ranks, it is a matter of regret, and furnishes another of the many proofs existing of his ignorance of human nature, and the facility with which flattery deceives him. But those who were with him in the fight, at the outset, will remain in it till success crowns their efforts or defeat surrenders the party, bound hand and foot, to Tammany. In that contest they will have the aid of all sincere Republicans and the support of the National Administration. If it is, as "Republican" says, a contest of "GRANT" and "Anti-Grant," it is because here, as ever, GRANT is contending against treachery and corruption, and that whether he attacks those who are trying to overthrow the Constitution of the country, or those who are endeavoring to undermine the great party whose representative he is, he sees with equal clearness the end to be accomplished, and the means by which it is to be accomplished. "Republican" admits that those who are now forming a reorganization of the party controlled the State Convention in 1870. He says it was done with the aid of patronage. Be it so. Does he or any other thinking men believe that the Convention of 1871 will be of different mind, when not only is the influence of the National Administration more openly with those who favor reorganization, but the fact has become patent to the people of the entire State that the influence and money of Tammany Hall is openly against such a reorganization? Tammany may buy up a few Republicans by Police Commissionerships, Collectorships of Assessments, and other positions in the City of New-York, and may corrupt a few members of the Legislature, and some local politicians by money or by office, but it cannot control the party of the State when attention is called to its plans. Even Westchester will refuse to support her favorite sons, now that she finds that they hold lucrative offices under Tammany Hall, in this City and at Albany respectively, while the Republicans through the State will "spot" those who have fallen victims to Tammany's money. "Republican" sees this clearly. Hence his threat of a "bolt;" but he will find the number of bolters identical with the number of Republicans on Tammany's pay-roll.

ANTI-TAMMANY.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Collision on the Grand Trunk Railroad—Five Lives Lost.

A special telegram to the Toronto *Globe* gives the following particulars of the collision on the Grand Trunk Railroad, near Grafton, on Sunday morning about 8 o'clock: "A train coming from the East, with a large number of immigrants, collided with a freight-train standing at the station, thereby knocking several cars off the track, and causing a general smash-up. The engineer, conductor and one of the immigrants were killed instantly, and the fireman had his leg mangled horribly, rendering amputation necessary. Several others were injured, many narrowly escaping with their lives. The express-train from the East had not arrived more than two minutes before the collision took place. Mr. ALLEN, who showed great presence of mind, prevented a still more terrible disaster. The express is said to have carried a red flag, indicating another train was close behind. But no efficient steps, it seems, were taken to warn that train—bearing immigrants—of the danger. Young ALLEN was sent down to the switch, and observing the train rushing down grade at high speed, and knowing that the two tracks were occupied, he turned the switch upon the freight-train instead of allowing the collision to take place with the passenger-train. The slaughter would have been frightful had the train been allowed to go straight ahead, as the morning was foggy, and no one was apprehensive of danger.

Another report gathered from parties who have arrived from Grafton, states that the engine-driver and fireman on the immigration train were killed, or received injuries from which death ensued in a few hours. The conductor and brakesman of the freight-train were killed, and these with the immigrant make five lives slaughtered. The names of the engine-driver and fireman were DOUGALL CAMPBELL and LIDDELL. Last night they were brought to this city, where they resided."

There is peace again in the church family of Shakers, the two elopers who went out and were married, having, in twenty-four short hours, become weary of the world and its sinful ways, and returned to the sheltering fold again, where they were received with outstretched arms and unhesitating forgiveness. IRA, they say, was "not such a bad man, after all; he only got a gal notion." As to the money-matter, the rumors were entirely groundless.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

GEORGIA.

The Rains and the Crops—Failure of the Cotton—Railroad Troubles—Monopolies and New Lines—Poverty of the Planters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Saturday, June 10, 1871.

"Rain, rain, rain; pitiless, ceaseless rain," says WASHINGTON IRVING, describing a "wet spell" which he experienced in a village inn in England. If the cotton planters of Georgia were asked to describe the rains which for weeks have deluged their crops, suspended all cultivation and blighted their prospects, they would certainly call them pitiless and ceaseless. The injury already done is incalculable, and if the wet weather continues it will ruin everything but the grass, which naturally grows apace. For the last twenty-four hours we have had no thunder, lightning or rain, but the clouds are gathering again for another storm. The cotton crop has been cut off fully one-fourth on an average all over the State, and in many places the cotton-fields have been or will be plowed up and corn-planted. Nor has corn escaped. All that which was planted on low lands has been so drenched that it has turned yellow, and will be, in many places, almost a total failure. Upland corn is doing very well, and will yield abundantly. Wheat and oats have been badly damaged by rust, and what the rust has not destroyed will be ruined by the rain, whether it has been reaped or not. Early in the Spring the wheat and oat crops promised to be very large. It will be far below an average in many places. So far as I can learn, the rust has been most injurious to the crops raised from Georgia seed. Wheat and oats raised from Northern, or foreign-grown seed, have either partially or wholly escaped. I have not heard of a single instance of oats grown from Prince Edward Island seed which has been attacked by rust.

The community here are very much "exercised" by the recent fusion of the Macon and Western Railroad, from here to Atlanta, a distance of 103 miles, with the Central Railroad, from Savannah to Columbus. Without the least warning, the stunning announcement was made one rainy morning, that the Central had leased the Macon and Western for ninety-nine years, thus getting absolute control of the direct road north via Atlanta, in addition to the control obtained a couple of years ago by the lease of the South-western Railroad from here to Albany and to Eufaula, Ala., and by arrangement with the roads going west, over the whole line from the Atlantic coast at Savannah to the Mississippi at Vicksburg. Macon is opposed to this centralization, because she is exposed to a discrimination in favor of Savannah, and because of the threatened annihilation of the recently-finished Macon and Brunswick Railroad—a competing line from here to the coast—which will now be cut off from all freight business in connection with the Macon and Western. As an evidence of Macon's earnestness in opposition to the fusion, she has sued out and obtained an injunction against the consummation of the lease, and the case will be argued in the Superior Court in a few days, to be decided finally by the Supreme Court some time next month.

This railroad discussion has revived interest in the projected Macon and Knoxville Railroad, which is to run due north and south between Macon and Knoxville, Tenn., connecting this place with Cincinnati by a line of 450 miles long, shortening the distance fully 250 miles—the present roads via Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta being 700 miles in length. The last Legislature chartered this road, and gave it $15,000 a mile as State aid. The surveys of 117 miles of the road from Macon northward have been completed, and the rest of the work is being pushed forward rapidly. The proposed route will traverse a productive country from here to Dahlonega, near the Tennessee line, now totally undeveloped, and independent of agricultural products, containing rich mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, nickle, coal and marble. Mr. VIRGIL POWERS, a railroad manager of long experience, reports that after the first forty miles of the road are built it will pay seven per cent. on the cost of construction and equipment. It will bring Knoxville nearer to this city than Chattanooga is now, and Cincinnati nearer than Louisville, Ky., to southern Georgia. The West has long been seeking a direct line of connection with the south Atlantic, and this proposed route will afford it. It is not astonishing that Macon desires this road. It would make her one of the most important commercial cities in the South, emancipate her at once from dependence on the roads that now run by her, and give her control of her own destiny.

The rapid rise in the price of cotton has been of little or no benefit to the planters. Not one in a thousand was able to hold his crop, consequently the advance has only been of profit to the speculators. Money is reported plenty, and yet nobody has any. Economy of the most rigid and biting sort is the order of the day. Hog and hominy is literally the food of many a family which used to ride in chaises, and even the use of tea, coffee and sugar has been abandoned by some who never knew what it was to have a wish ungratified. Fortunately, provisions are falling and are now within reach of the most needy. If not, the Irish game of "point" would have been a very general prandial entertainment.

QUONDAM.

SARATOGA.

Preparations for the Season—The Gambling Question—Opposition of the Residents to the Club-Houses—General Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, June 12, 1871.

To one only used to the "season" this quiet place is hardly recognizable as Saratoga, for the life, the view, the spirit, is gone, or rather, is not yet arrived, to put it in proper phrase. The long verandas of the Grand Union, stately and massive, need the appliances of civilization to set off their beauty, and the ponderous WARREN sits listlessly upon his threshold, cordial and pleasant to all who come, and offering his accommodations as genially as ever, but showing in his manner he can only be himself when he finds it necessary to improvise rooms and to idealize beds.

The season is in advance of last year, and the prophets look to this as the greatest of Saratoga years. Since the new medical idea of no medicine, and in its place the treatment of climate and mineral-water has become something more than an idea, the waters of Saratoga have taken a new start, and people who have lived on drugs now propose to be cured on water. In many cases this wisdom has come too late, but not in all. The Water-cure is full, and wonderful relief has been found from a purely medical use of the waters. The tide of invalid travel has turned in this direction, and when some capitalist shall erect a vast hotel, containing the appliances of comfort that renders the Grand Union and Congress so delightful, and with a table reduced to the wants of feeble stomachs as well as economical in price, shall offer to people of limited means what they cannot now get in this resort—comfort and reasonable charges—then doctors may shut up their prescription-books, and give chronic patients to the care of nature. Of course there will always be use for the great hotels. No man need be lonely here, for he will find associates at all hours, and at all times. The old proverb, "What can't be cured must be endured" is of no force, for the sparkling waters will steal away a headache ere we are aware, and lay a foundation for breakfast on a stomach whose bitterness would put to shame the apples of Sodom.

THE CLUB-HOUSES.

A season of unusual moral activity has commenced in Saratoga, and the subject of gambling is being discussed. When, last year, MORRISSEY permitted ladies to visit his celebrated club-house, a breeze was started among the local powers that has finally overcome the city fathers, and the universal belief is, that all the club-houses are doomed. The chiefs of these places, however, do not seem to tremble, for MORRISSEY has just added a room, 70 by 40 feet, to his old accommodations, at an expense of seventy thousand dollars, which certainly proves that he has little faith in the prophesied danger. It is evident, however, that his feeling is not shared by the constables, who walk to and fro before the massive building, where fortunes are reported to change hands in the rapid transit of an hour.

In the upper circles of Saratoga this opposition to the club-house is not bitter, but as MORRISSEY has ruled that only strangers are made welcome under his roof, the local feeling is against him. The desire to be ruined, however, seems to so pervade the popular mind, that women and men will take their chances, and protest in great bitterness at any curtailing of their privileges in that direction. Last year the Young Men's Christian Association took the matter in hand, but the story goes that when they called upon MORRISSEY, that gentleman quietly said, "You have the power to close my doors, but if you do I shall remove the race-course, and then what will become of your town?" and they being owners of real estate hesitated, and retreated from the presence of the chief, and eased their minds by a ferocious raid upon the smaller knights of the green cloth. It is fair to say that the members of the Association deny this story, and claim it to be a weak invention of the gamblers. This year Mr. MORRISSEY has taken out a hotel license, and proposes to keep a house of public accommodation, selecting his guests, however, thus rendering himself liable under our laws, which, while giving a man the right to keep a hotel, obliges him to furnish his accommodations to those who ask and who stand ready to pay. This hotel license is looked upon as settling the matter, but it gives greater publicity to the house, and if the authorities are very anxious to make a raid upon the club-house, they can easily do it under the complications that will arise under the new system. The bugbear that seems to haunt the minds of the people, and which they put forward as the reason for their opposition, is that in the magnificent new room that has just been completed, and which is pronounced the finest of its kind in the world, ladies are to be provided with facilities to gamble. This is unqualifiedly denied by Mr. MORRISSEY, who says that neither for inspection or use shall his doors be opened to the fair sex in the future.

There can be no question that in the quiet rooms of the large hotels the heaviest play prevails, and that to one man crippled in the club-house, a dozen lame ducks limp unnoticed along the corridors. It seems to be generally conceded that the bulk of the money that finds its way to Saratoga comes with the men who are attracted by the races and by the superb accommodations offered by MORRISSEY. But spasmodic morality is a feature of the times, and it will probably in this case die out, and the people, having done enough to satisfy their consciences, will swallow their defeat with their profits, and forget that they were ever aroused to action.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The race-track is in good condition, and the horses are expected to commence arriving at once. At the head-quarters of the sporting interest, Mr. JOHN GAFFNEY's, the talk already has a horsey flavor, and yesterday the book of pools sold last year was canvassed and discussed with renewed interest. The arrangements are so perfected that even the reputation for order that the Saratoga races now enjoy will be this year increased. The ball-room of the Grand Union still retains its character, and, since it is proposed to hold State Conventions in future at Saratoga, it is understood that the proposition to cut the hall up into lodging-rooms is finally abandoned. Improvements are going on in every direction. Capt. BURGESS, the efficient agent of the Congress Spring Company, has placed the Park in splendid order. The stores under the Grand Union are being rapidly fitted up, and several have already opened. Mr. ROBERTS, whose house was last year so popular with New-Yorkers, has nearly closed a bargain with Mr. McMICHAEL for his house, which he purposes to tear down, making place for a large club-house, that shall contain some 200 rooms, exclusively for gentlemen.

It may be of interest to some people to know that there are numerous private boarding-houses at Saratoga, beautifully situated and admirably kept, where board can be obtained from $12 to $15 per week. They are close by the hotels, and as every street is lined with beautiful trees, they have every accommodation of shade and quiet. The parlors of the Grand Union are not exclusively for guests, the proprietors being pleased to have all enjoy the beautiful rooms, so that no one need stay away from this retreat because of the $5 per day that is generally associated with its attractions.

ILLINOIS.

The Sunday Liquor Law in Chicago—Great Excitement Among the Germans—Legislative Affairs—Small-Pox—Canal Improvements—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 13, 1871.

We are having some excitement and considerable discussion here just now concerning the Sunday liquor traffic. A day or two after the great Peace demonstration, our Common Council repealed the ordinance making it illegal to keep saloons open on Sunday, but such was the indignation of every decent citizen that at the next meeting the vote was reconsidered—20 to 13—and the old ordinance restored. This aroused the ire of the Teutons, and they took to holding indignation meetings, and passing all sorts of resolutions about "liberty," "right," "oppression," "temperance fanatics," "Puritans," &c., &c. And the German papers have taken upon the subject, and are discussing it from a lager-beer infidel standpoint. And the English papers have taken it up, and are discussing it, the religious papers from a religious standpoint, the daily papers, some from the standpoint of good citizenship, others from the standpoint of "how shall we manage things so as not to alienate the German vote." So we go, and between the whole no little excitement has been set afloat.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

The great object of calling the Legislature together in extra session, has been accomplished. The appropriation for the State-house—$600,000—has been made, and the most important of our Park bills has passed. And so the contract between the representatives of our park land speculators and the Springfield people has been carried out; this appropriation of "six hundred thousand more," undoubtedly settles the capital question, as it was expected by both parties to the controversy that it would, and was consequently regarded as a test question. The attempt to obtain a submission to the people was decided adversely by a larger majority than the appropriation was carried. The Penitentiary bill is the only measure now before the Legislature over which there will be any considerable controversy. The old "ring" which is mainly composed of leading Democrats, have been able for the last twenty years so to control the action of their co-partisans in the Legislature as to secure their votes in their interest, and so any measure passed in relation to the Penitentiary, in which these interests are involved, always produces a party division. But, as under the present management, a great and favorable change has taken place, and the institution put upon a paying basis, it is not probable that the attempt to introduce any new order of things will be successful. The old "Ring" swindled the State out of not much less than half a million dollars in the construction of the Penitentiary, the estimated cost being $400,000, and the actual about $1,200,000, therefore it is not probable that they will soon be intrusted with the management of its financial affairs again very soon.

SMALL-POX.

There is considerable small-pox in this city just now, more than people are generally aware of, and more than the Board of Health chooses to let the public know. It is constantly being brought here by emigrants, and the infection is scattered in various parts of the city. I heard one of our first physicians predicting the other day a terrible epidemic from it, such as has scourged cities of the Old World, and such as has prevailed to a lesser extent recently in New-York and Brooklyn. I do not know what he bases his fears upon, except that the disease is being daily introduced here by the emigrants, for our Board of Health and our physicians have always been very successful in controlling it, and in preventing its spreading.

AMONG THE ROCKS.

I took a trip a few days since down the Illinois and Michigan Canal as far as Lockport, a distance of about forty miles, through the section which has been enlarged and deepened by the City of Chicago. All along the banks, and for some distance "inland," it looked as though chaos had come again. Huge piles of rocks and stones, torn from the place where they grew, or were deposited, greeted us from one end of the route to the other, bearing testimony to the amount of work which has been done.

The work was undertaken by the city about three years ago, with a view of securing the clearing out of Chicago River, by creating a current through it from Lake Michigan southward. The highest point—or divide, as it is called—is at Lockport, about forty miles west of south of the city. Here the canal is lifted by a series of locks, up to the level this side, as the Erie Canal is at Lockport, N. Y. By cutting the bottom of the canal down about twenty feet this would be overcome, and the waters of Chicago River and Lake Michigan be made to run southward into the Illinois, and eventually into the Mississippi. The excavation has been largely through solid rock, and will cost the city between three and four million dollars. The work can only be done during the suspension of navigation, and hence it requires about four years to complete it. It was intended to have it done before the opening of navigation last Spring, but for some reason it was delayed. The improvement will be a valuable one in a sanitary point of view, as Chicago River, receiving a large portion of the sewage of the city, and being considerably deeper inland than near the Lake, is always in a most shocking and disease-producing condition. There have been objections raised against passing the foul waters of Chicago River into the streams below us; but when once a free flow is established from Lake Michigan, the people along the route will fail to perceive any injurious results. In fact, I am quite sure it will improve their streams by giving a new impetus to their sluggish currents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The high life *crim. con.* scandal, an account of which I wrote you last week, has been hushed up. The husband did not shoot the aggressor, but, in the most quiet manner possible, sent his erring wife back to her parents in Boston, where she formerly moved in fashionable circles.... The Foundling Hospital, established here a few months ago, appears to be in a flourishing condition. It is one of those institutions which everywhere, apparently, increases the necessity of its existence, and favors the increase of foundlings. Such hospitals are of more than doubtful utility. The experience of the Old World cities is decidedly against their introduction into this country....We have had three more additions to the fifteen who are now in jail charged with murder, since my last. It is not a pleasant fact to contemplate, but it is nothing more than we can expect as one result of licensing twenty-three hundred saloons....Several of our "prominent citizens" are in training for the Mayorship. It is not, with us, so much of an object to be a "City Father" as it was before the new constitution made stealing more hazardous....There was a sort of Indian pow-wow at Farwell Hall on Friday evening. There happening to be some red men in town, some of our "distinguished" fellow-citizens thought it a good time to show off and get their names into the papers. What other object there was in the meeting it is not easy to discover....The crop reports still continue good, barring what relates to locusts and potato bugs.....The St. Jo. strawberry season is in full blast, and we are reveling in the most delicious fruit at a dime per box.... Business is good, money plenty, and real estate active.

NARRAGANSET PARK.

Details of the First Day's Races—A Good Day's Sport—The Result of the Second Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, June 14, 1871.

Yesterday proved a fine day, and the Narraganset Park meeting was a great success. The favorites for the races were *Heatherbloom* and *H. W. Genet*, the latter suddenly taking the place of *Nonesuch* just before the start for the first. In the first heat there were six horses in the field, as follows: *Heatherbloom, Charles Dickens, Easton Boy, Bridget, Andy Johnson* and *Dunderberg*. The favorite had the pole and she got off well, with *Easton Boy* close on her wheel, and it was immediately apparant that the race was between those two. The mare never broke and the horse only broke slightly on the first quarter and then badly on the homestretch. The time was not pressed, which allowed connoisseurs to closely observe the action of this new star on the trotting track. *Heatherbloom* manifested perfect steadiness, and trotted with the same steady, even stride as *Lady Thorn*. The field were no where, *Andy Johnson, Dunderberg* and *Charles Dickens* distanced. Time—37½, 1:13½, 2:36. In the second heat, *Heatherbloom, Easton Boy* and *Bridget* got off without loss of time, and almost in file. The gray horse broke on the off-stretch. *Bridget* passed him, overtook *Heatherbloom*, and pressed her for some strides so that the gray mare broke, allowing *Bridget* to get ahead about three lengths, which she held until they turned into the homestretch. Then the gray mare let herself out, passed *Bridget*, and won in splendid style, with perfect ease. *Easton Boy* broke badly on the homestretch, yet not losing time. The trio came in close together. Time—37½, 1:17½, 2:37½. The third heat decided the trot for the $1,000 purse, and was one of the most interesting ever trotted on Narraganset Park track. The horses got off well together, *Heatherbloom* half a length ahead of *Bridget*, and *Easton Boy* close on the wheel of the bay mare. *Heatherbloom* broke on the the first quarter, when *Bridget* passed her, and, making all speed, shot several lengths ahead. The gray mare seeing her rival creeping away stretched herself to her full speed, and in a few seconds her head was on the bay mare's flank, then an inch in advance, then a length, and almost in a flash the bay mare was far behind, and the lovely gray turned down the homestretch trotting squarely and well, within her power. *Heatherbloom* passed under the line several lengths ahead, an easy victor. *Easton Boy* took second money. Time—40, 1:19, 2:38¾.

There were nine entries for the second race; six horses came to the pole placed as follows: *Major Allen, Nonesuch, Ed. White, H. W. Genet, Colonel Lakeman, Belle Strickland*. The lot got off after several false starts in close order. *Belle Strickland* leading, *Ed. White* second. On the first quarter *H. W. Genet* came to the front and held his place, pressed within a length and a half by *Ed. White*, again closely followed by *Nonesuch*, the field well up. *Belle Strickland* trotted steadily in this heat, and pleased her friends, but as it was known to be a tight thing between the competitors, much money was not put on the field, so the chief part of the financial losses was sustained by the backers of *Nonesuch*. Time—37, 1:13, 2:29½. In the second heat the same horses started out. There was much trouble to get the horses off, and when the start was effected *H. W. Genet* was leading, *Nonesuch* second, and the field in a cluster. From the first the struggle was between the first and the new favorite; they had it all to themselves on the turn into the off-stretch; the rivals came neck and neck and never evinced a wish to break; thus they flew along till at the last moment the bay stallion struggled a pace forward and passed under the line closely waited on by the chestnut mare. The field meanwhile strung out and arrived one after another, *Colonel Lakeman* and *Major Allen* being distanced. Time—37½, 1:11, 2:26¾. At the third heat, owing to the decision of the judges, only four horses came to the pole: *H. W. Genet, Nonesuch, Ed. White, Belle Strickland*. Here again there was considerable scoring and many false starts, finally ending in a good get-off, *H. W. Genet* leading. There was no room for anxiety in this heat, as the bay stallion, though closely followed, was all through an almost certain winner, with *Nonesuch* a good second. Time—37½, 1:11½, 2:28½.

The attendance yesterday was about 5,000 persons, consisting in the main of those personally interested in the horses, or else members of the Association. Few ladies were present, and these remained in their own carriages, thereby detracting from the gayety of the scene. The first race for today is a purse of $1,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:38; $1,000 to first, $350 to second, and $150 to third. There are eleven entries for this trot: *Jack Draper*, favorite, selling at $25; *Lottery*, second, selling at $15; *Nellie Morris* and *Ella Elwood*, on a par, selling both at $10; the field, $25.

The second race is for a purse of $2,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:29; first, $1,300; second, $500; third, $200. Seven entries: *Thomas Jefferson*, prime favorite, indeed so high in public opinion that the pools sold at the Lafayette Hall, by Messrs. MARSHALL & BAKER, closed him out, and the following horses were sold: *Royal John*, $100; *Prince*, $95. Then a slight depression of public feeling: *Royal John*, $95; *Prince*, $80. The field varied from $30 to $20. Betting is brisk, and a good deal of money must change hands.

In the early part of last night we had heavy rains, but the sun shines brilliantly again, and there is no fear but that the track will be dry, probably dusty.

The first race was won by E. TOBEY's s. m. *Susie* beating DANIEL PFIFER's gr. g. *Lottery* second, and E. C. WHITE's g. g. *Jack Draper* third. Time—2:35, 2:37¾, 2:34¾, 2:34½, 2:35½. The second race was won in three straight heats by J. J. BOWEN's g. g. *Royal John*, beating O. A. HICKOK's w. g. *Medoc* second, and THOMAS S. CARPENTER's blk. s. *Thomas Jefferson* third. Time—2:27½, 2:27½, 2:26¾.

The Weather Reports—Fulfillment of a Storm Prediction.

From the Galveston (Texas) Bulletin, June 7.

On Thursday last, at noon, the telegram sent from Washington, D. C., gave the following statement:

"It is probable that partially cloudy and pleasant weather will be experienced on Friday, from Missouri to Virginia and northward. It is probable that rain and high winds will prevail on the Gulf, west of Florida, during the night."

The dispatch sent the next day said:

"It is probable the high winds on the Gulf will advance, with rain, to the coast of Louisiana."

The New-Orleans papers tell us that the prediction is a disastrous reality; that the south-easterly wind has been very violent and damaging. How well the prediction has been met at this city, we too well know. The fulfillment of these prophetic statements shows the vast importance of heeding the timely warnings of these important barometrical reports. This one warning, and its certain fulfillment, should not be forgotten in the future.

For $1 50 per line we will insert an advertisement one month in twenty-two first-class Kansas newspapers, including five dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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Do not be Without the Excelsior WATER-PROOF BIRD-CAGE MAT. Sold by druggists, house-furnishers, bird and cage emporiums.

MARRIED.

BUTTLE—STILLMAN.—On Tuesday, June 13, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. ROBERT BUTTLE to Miss LOUISE STILLMAN, daughter of Thomas Stillman, all of this City.

ELLIS—PACKARD.—On Wednesday, the 14th inst., at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, New-York, by Rev. George Worthington, of Detroit, Mich., assisted by Rev. J. Livingston Reese, of Albany, EDWIN ELLIS to MARY W. PACKARD, both of Albany.

MATSON—GLOVER.—On Wednesday, June 14, at the Classen-avenue Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Charles E. Glover, (uncle of the bride,) assisted by Rev. Dr. Duryea, Dr. NATHANIEL MATSON to ANNA E., daughter of John J. Glover.

STRYKER—LAKE.—On Tuesday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Maurice Hanson, CORNELIUS S. STRYKER to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of John Lake, Esq., Gravesend, L. I.

DIED.

CROSWELL.—At Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, 13th inst., EDWIN CROSWELL, Esq., of New-York, aged 74 years, 15 days.

Funeral will take place at Catskill, N. Y., on Friday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

GREEN.—On Wednesday, June 14th, MARY MORGAN, widow of the late F. W. Green, in the 56th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 60 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to East Haddam, Conn., for interment.

SEDLEY.—On Monday evening, June 12, at Castleton Heights, Staten Island, ANNE NORTON SEDLEY, third daughter of the late John Sinclair, Esq., of Tivoli, Margate, England, and wife of Henry Sedley, of Staten Island.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 3 o'clock, and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MAN AND WOMAN ARE ESTEEMED

MAN AND WOMAN ARE ESTEEMED

just so long as they esteem and take good care of themselves. HEALTH ALL-IMPORTANT. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cures all diseases and eruptions of the skin.

It is a Highly Concentrated Preparation, one Bottle fully equaling in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction as usually made, and a tablespoonful added to a pint of ice-water equals the celebrated

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than a medicine.

It is compounded with the idea of being agreeable to the stomach; no nausea, no griping pains; it is in that inviting style and state of purity that it ranks as a remedy for

THE REFINED AND ELEGANT.

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NOTICE.

PARTAGAS CIGARS—TO THE PUBLIC.

It having come to my knowledge that cigars manufactured in the United States are put up under my brand "Flor de Tabacos," this is to give notice, that hereafter all genuine cigars of my manufacture will have on every box a "design" representing an upright show-case of cigars with my name upon it in various places, which design has been duly patented at Washington, D. C., as my trade mark. All persons counterfeiting the same will be prosecuted.

The public are cautioned against purchasing cigars represented as my manufacture, unless the above trade mark is on each box, as all others are counterfeit.

JOSE PARTAGAS.

HABANA, ISLA DE CUBA, May 6, 1871.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE HINTS.

A regular habit of body is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot co-exist with an unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through these natural waste pipes is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs, and one of its most common results is constipation. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminating blood and bile, hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory and general debility.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS remove all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs, and regulating the action of the intestines. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant or a tonic, or an antibilious agent, or a nervine, or a blood depurent, or a cathartic, but all these curative elements judiciously blended in one powerful restorative. It lends activity and vigor to the inert and enervated stomach, relieves the alimentary canal of its obstructions, and gives tone to the membrane which lines it, gently stimulates the liver, braces the nerves, and cheers the animal spirits. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are sold in bottles only, and the trade-mark blown in the glass and engraved on the label is the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits.

SURF HOTEL.

FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Your attention is directed to an

EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF BOOKS now on exhibition at the rooms of Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, the *whole to be sold by auction without reserve* for foreign account. THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 15 and 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. This is one of the finest collections of books ever offered for sale in this country of standard, rare, curious and superbly illustrated books, mostly in elegant bindings, and many of which are rare and some unique. Catalogues ready.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending SATURDAY, June 17, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., and on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF Internal Revenue for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the IIId, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I [illegible] of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 2[illegible] Canal-st., corner Thompson, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 12th day of June, 1871, to the 2[illegible]d of the same month, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The list above referred to comprises the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

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THIS DAY—THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 4 o'clock P. M., an EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF BOOKS to be sold by auction at the rooms of Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place. This is one of the finest collections of books ever offered for sale in this country, of standard, rare, curious and superbly illustrated books, mostly in elegant bindings, and many of which are rare and some unique.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A list of the Republican electors enrolled in this district is now open for inspection at No. 280 Bleecker-st. The Inspectors will meet at Bleecker Building, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 17, from 8 to 10 o'clock, and objections can be made to any name on said list who is not a Republican resident of the district.

GEORGE F. MERKLEE, Chairman.

ROBERT R. CARPENTER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The undersigned, appointed by Messrs. Schultz and Orton to supervise the re-enrollment of the Republican voters of the Eleventh Assembly District, hereby give notice that they have completed the provisional roll of members of the Association; that a copy of the same can be examined at No. 336 6th-av.; that they will meet at No. 1,193 Broadway, on FRIDAY, June 16, and MONDAY, June 19, at 8 o'clock, to hear any applicant whose name has been omitted and to hear any objections to any name on said roll. They will sit from 8 to 9 P. M., and longer if at the latter hour the business is not completed. They will be obliged to any one who will at or before that time call their attention to any name on the roll which is not the name of a Republican resident of the District.

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY.
JAMES W. BEEKMAN.
GEORGE BLISS, JR.
MATTHEW McDOUGALL.
JOHN CRAWFORD.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH.
JACOB SCHOENHOF.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee appointed by the Union Republican General Committee will meet on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 15 and 16, at Head-quarters, No. 468 6th-av., to revise the roll.

BENJ. MERRITT, JOSEPH POLLOCK, W. C. RICHARDSON.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A list of the Republican electors enrolled in this district will be open for inspection June 15, 16, and 17, at Nos. 204 and 206 East 45th-st.

SEVERN D. MOULTON, President.

JAMES OWENS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A final meeting of the Enrollment Committee to revise the roll will be held at Harmony Hall, 119th-st. and 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 15, from 8 to 10 P. M.

JOHN A. EAGLESON, Chairman.

WM. HAW, JR., Secretary.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

City Superintendent's Report—The Normal College Building—Appropriations for the Year—The Vacation Question Settled—Grammar School No. 31.

The Department of Public Instruction met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMYTH in the Chair.

The following report of the City Superintendent was received:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the month ending May 31, 1871:

The number of schools visited by the undersigned, for examination and inspection, was 40, as follows: The several departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 2, 11, 17, 22, 28, 29, 36, 37, 40, 41, 50, 53, 58; Primary Schools Nos. 3, 4, 5, 9, 22, 26, 31, 39; the primary department of Grammar School No. 13, and colored School No. 6. The accommodations in Allen-street, provided for the last-mentioned school by a recent action of Board, are much superior to those formerly possessed by it, and the attendance of pupils at the school has somewhat increased. There is no doubt that it will receive still further accessions. During the month, examinations were held by the Assistant Superintendents in the following schools, namely: Grammar Schools Nos. 2, 9, 10, 15, 17, 22, 28, 29, 35, 36, 41, 47, 51, 58, and Primary Schools Nos. 3, 5, 17, 31, 32, 39 and 41, making in all 35 departments or schools. In these schools 326 classes have been carefully and minutely examined in their respective grades; and in 143 the instruction was found to be excellent; in 149 good; in 29 fair, and in five indifferent; the deficiency, therefore, amounting to but little over ten per cent. The discipline of 208 of these classes appeared to be excellent; of 25 it was only fair or indifferent. The general management in most of the schools examined appeared to be excellent. The usual monthly returns made by the principals of the several schools show that during the month of May the average attendance of pupils was 84,840, which is 1,779 less than during the corresponding month in 1870, but 365 in excess of the average attendance for the month of April last. The absence of teachers during the month of May last amount in the aggregate to 2,063 days, which is 544 days more than during the corresponding month last year, and 360 in excess of the number reported for the preceding month. This constant absence of teachers is a source of great embarrassment to the schools, and very considerably interferes with their efficiency and progress.

A communication was received from the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, protesting against the discontinuance of the male department of Grammar School No. 31, and calling attention to the increase of inhabitants in the ward.

It was temporarily laid over, and subsequently the report of the Committee on Teachers was called up, recommending the discontinuance of the male department of Grammar School No. 31 after the 1st of July, and directing the transference of the pupils to School No. 12.

Mr. SMYTH protested strongly against the proposed action of the Committee.

Mr. GROSS showed that, even when the consolidation took place, the schools existing in this ward would still have quite a small attendance.

Mr. SANDS spoke in favor of the report, and said that the proposed consolidation would have to be followed by others.

The report was laid over.

A communication was received from the Controller, giving the appropriations made by the Board of Apportionment for the current year as follows:

College of the City of New-York $117,176 84
In which is included for salaries, $110,259 84
College of the City of New-York, erecting and furnishing building 50,000 00
Public Instruction 2,433,250 00
In which is included $1,990,400 for salaries
Total $2,570,426 84

The Committee on Normal College presented a report, making the following awards of contracts for construction of said college, as follows:

Mason work, C. H. Tucker & Son $143,197
Carpenter work, J. O'Conner 82,000
Granite, Jno. Hogan 12,800
Dorchester stone, Sinclair & Milne 40,670
Total $278,667

The report was adopted.

The Committee on By-laws presented a report on the resolution of Mr. WOOD, extending the Summer vacation from the 4th of July to the 4th of September. The Committee state that during the past fifteen years the term of the vacation has been extended from three to seven weeks, that the subject of extending it still further has been frequently discussed, but that the Committee are of opinion that it is inexpedient to make any further change. The Committee also call attention to the fact that parents of such children as desire to give them a longer vacation than that allowed by the school laws can do so.

Mr. WOOD referred to the statistics of school attendance during April and July, (already published,) and said that though it was quite true that the children could go away when they pleased, the teachers could not. It was for them, the female teachers particularly, he urged the passage of the resolution. As much could be done, in the way of education, in forty-five weeks as in forty-seven, and it was cruel to keep very young children in school during the extreme hot weather.

The report was adopted.

A resolution was presented by Mr. LEWIS, directing that after the 1st of July, and until further notice, the noon recess be dispensed with and the schools closed at 1 P. M.

The resolution was adopted and the Board adjourned.

The Erie Litigation—Progress of the Suit of Heath and Raphael Against Fisk and Gould.

Yesterday afternoon the case of HEATH and RAPHAEL, English stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company, against JAMES FISK, Jr., JAY GOULD, and the other Directors of the Company, involving the right to some 50,054 shares of Erie stock, was resumed before KENNETH G. WHITE, Master in Equity. Mr. WILLARD, of the firm of WILLARD, MARTIN & BACH, who was subpœned, was excused from testifying on account of illness, after a very animated discussion.

WILLIAM A. HEATH testified: In December and January last I was a member of the firm of WILLIAM HEATH & Co.

Q.—It appeared during this examination that on December 30, 1870, there were 4,000 shares of Erie stock issued to your firm and that on the 31st of December 2,500 shares of the same stock were also issued to it. On the 12th of January, 1871, 5,000 shares more were issued to that firm. Now under what circumstances and for what consideration were these 11,500 shares so issued? A.—I don't know anything about it; no one said anything to me on the subject. Any one could place the stock in my name, but it does not follow that I would have anything to do with it: I signed blank Powers of Attorney under which the whole or part of this stock was sold, but I could not identify the stock now; I don't know that the stock still remains in my name; I don't know of any stock being put in my name in December or January last by JAY GOULD; I was never told that these 11,500 shares were entered in my name; I have issued a great many powers of attorney for the transfer of stock, but I can't identify it now; I don't know that I signed any transfers at the request of Mr. GOULD; I can't recollect any application made by Mr. GOULD to me about this stock, or any statement made by him to me that he had put it in my name; I first learned of the transaction from the newspapers.

Q.—Have you not heard of 30,000 shares of Erie stock being used in some irregular manner? A.—I never knew the fact, to the best of my knowledge and belief; the custom in Broad-street is to put stock in the names of brokers, for the purpose of having them collect the dividends; the certificates are signed by the owners; I have been in the habit of doing business in that way for Mr. GOULD and other parties; I know nothing whatever about the Erie stock in question.

The investigation was then adjourned until 1 o'clock today.

Departure for Europe of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Yesterday afternoon Judge RICHARDSON, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, left for Europe, accompanied by his family and a safe containing several million dollars' worth of bonds of the new loan which, however, are worthless until his signature is appended, which will not be done until the bonds are delivered to the applicants in Europe. The revenue cutter *Bronx*, about 12½ o'clock, having on board Judge RICHARDSON and family and a select company of invited guests, left her moorings, and after running a short distance down the bay, returned to the dock of the *Java*, and delivered Judge RICHARDSON safely on board the steamer. The gentlemen who assisted in this farewell entertainment were Gov. H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia; Gen. Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Collector Murphy, Naval Officer Laflin, Deputy Collector Jas. Terwilliger, Surveyor A. B. Cornell, Gov. Morgan, C. C. Norvell, Gov. Bullock of Georgia, Col. F. E. Howe, Messrs. Henry Clews, Reuben Howes, H. B. Fry, J. T. Howe, Gail Arthur, and a number of others.

Sentences by Recorder Hackett.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, HELEN MILLER, an expert thief, was tried on a charge of stealing two microscopic stands from the office of Dr. WM. M. HOLK, at No. 24 West Twenty-ninth-street. She was sent to State Prison for five years. WM. RIORDAN was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months for burglary. WM. DEMOREST, his accomplice, who was recently from State Prison, was sent back there for five years. PHILIP BRODERICK and JAMES FARLEY, guilty of robbing LOUIS KRAFT, were sent to State Prison for five years each. TERENCE REILLEY and JOHN COFFEE, indicted for robbery, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and were remanded. The Court then adjourned.

Interesting Book Sale.

Our book-loving readers will thank us for reminding them of the sale, by auction, of a large and very interesting consignment of books, to take place this afternoon and to-morrow, at 4 o'clock P. M., at GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co's. rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. It comprises an extraordinary assortment of fine illustrated books, facetial classics, literary periodicals, history, works on art and science, &c., and in particular, a number of unique lots, hitherto unequaled in the history of New-York literary auctions. Among these may be named, a set of BOYDELL'S *Shakespeare*, in nine volumes, folio; a number of fine books on costumes; a full set from the beginning of the *Art Journal*, in thirty-one volumes; the original edition of KNIGHT'S *Shakespeare*; LODGE'S *Portraits*, twelve volumes; FINDEN'S illustrated works, &c., &c. Pre-eminent among the whole, however, are the great unique "extended" copy of GRANGER'S *Biographical History of England*, in twenty-one volumes, folio; the equally remarkable collection of the Thousand of Cruikshank's, designs, in six volumes, folio, and the set of six original drawings by CRUIKSHANK. It is safe to say that neither of these last three could be duplicated.

TRINITY IMPROVEMENTS.

A New Parish School-House and a New Iron Suspension Bridge—Expenditure of $112,000.

The Trinity Church Vestry has decided on increasing the value of its property down town, by the addition of a school-house to be built on Church-street, and up town by the erection of a suspension bridge across the Boulevard, near Carmansville, connecting the Cemetery between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets. The whole will cost $112,000.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The Trinity Church School-house which is being erected according to the plans of Mr. UPJOHN, the architect, will be a middle-pointed Gothic, plain and substantial four-story and basement building, of Newark stone, 54 by 74, approached from Thames and Church streets, the principal entrance being on the latter. On the upper floor there will be one large room, open-timbered, for a Sunday-school and lecture hall, and on the other floors, through which will run large halls the whole length of the edifice, will be located all the parish and industrial schools, the offices for the clergy, practising-room for the choir, and a private apartment for the organist. The structure will be amply ventilated, and, it is hoped, will be completed by the beginning of next Winter, at a cost of $80,000.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Where the Boulevard bisects Trinity Cemetery at Carmansville, it is proposed to connect the two parts into which it is thus divided by means of an iron suspension bridge, the foundation of which was laid on Tuesday afternoon, between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, by Messrs. VAUX, WITHERS & Co. Two piers of Ohio stone, solid abutments, 22 by 6 at the base, will be erected on both sides of the road. Over them will be constructed two massive towers, gothic, with columns 55 feet high, of bluestone-faced work, between which arcade arches will pass. From them the bridge, 177 feet long by 14 wide will be suspended by 3½-inch wire cable, and ¾-inch iron vertical rods supporting the ornate cast-iron front, with medalions of floreated device, and a bow with ornamental tiles in panels. The work, according to the terms of the contract, will be completed by the 1st of next December, at a cost of $42,000.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

No Abatement in the Malady—It Still Defies Professional Skill—Its Ravages Yesterday.

The very remarkable malady which has recently made its appearance among the horses of the street-railway companies, and the large livery and sale stables, still continues its ravages, without the slightest sign of abatement. It still baffles the most eminent and experienced veterinary surgical skill in the City, notwithstanding the cases have had the most unremitted attention. Yesterday, a dissection of an animal recently deceased, belonging to the Third-avenue line, was made, and a careful examination and analysis of the contents of the stomach elicited nothing by which the origin of the fatal disorder could be traced. The food of the animals, the corn, oats, and even the salt have all been minutely analyzed, but the investigation resulted in no important disclosures. Several new remedies were tried yesterday, but so far have proved ineffectual in even mitigating the disease. The veterinary surgeons make the very equivocal statement that they do not understand exactly the real nature of the disease, but add that it is not contagious. From very authentic sources, it appears that up to last evening the horse plague has attacked between seven and eight hundred horses, most of which were the property of the street railway companies, and of those seized with the disease, over one hundred per cent. have already resulted fatally. Of course, some of the cases have been cured, but a thorough cure has indeed, it seems, been a rare occurrence. The Third-avenue line is said to have nearly 200 horses down with the disorder, doubtless the majority of which will either die or become utterly worthless in the future. They lost twenty horses on Tuesday night, and a number on yesterday. Their line, with its 3,000 horses, it is said, has already suffered so severely as to compel them to withdraw the usual extra afternoon cars from the road. The Second-avenue shows by no means any more gratifying exhibit. As already stated, it was among the horses of this line that the disease originated, and since its appearance they have averaged over 100 on the sick list, with comparatively few cures. The other lines, both on the west side of Broadway and those across town, have all suffered proportionately. It is also said that the only companies that have been fortunate in not yet having the dread disease to make its appearance in their stables are the Fourth and Tenth avenue and Bleecker-street lines.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (June 14) was very good throughout the day, and business was transacted as follows:

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, sold a gore lot, with small frame building thereon, on the north side of East Forty-second-street, 73 feet 6 inches west of Third-avenue, for $7,500; purchased by FRANCIS TOMES. The lot has a front on the street of 51 feet 6 inches, with a depth on the westerly side of 31 feet 9 inches, therefore controlling, as it does, the lots in the rear. Aside from its location, being near the large railway depot just erected, it is a valuable piece of property, and the price paid for it was low. The legal sale under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, of a house and lot on the west side of Fourth-avenue, about 82 feet north of Eighty-fifth-street, was adjourned by the auctioneer effecting the above sale until July 26.

MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the executors of EDWARD E. DUNBAR, deceased, disposed of a country-seat located at Edgewater, Staten Island, embracing a large two-story frame house, with extension, together with four and a half acres of land. The property is handsomely situated on the west side of Howard-avenue, on high ground and in the midst of first-class improvements. It was purchased by Mr. WM. B. DUNCAN, the owner of land surrounding it on three sides, for $19,300—not a high figure.

JAMES M. MILLER, by order of trustees, offered for sale two lots, each 20.7 by 100, on the west side of Fourth-avenue, 51 feet south of Eighty-first-street, and for the lots bids to the amount of $5,675 each were made, but the property was not sold, and no further business was attempted. Particulars in reference to the Rutherfurd Park sale, conducted, yesterday, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., will be given to-morrow, and also the details, if received, of the suburban sales held respectively by JAMES A. FLEURY at Jamaica, Long Island, and by E. A. LAWRENCE at Flushing.

The result of the suburban auction, on Tuesday, at which some 300 lots, located on the line of Erie Railway, near Rutherfurd Park, N. J., were advertised to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, was rather a singular one, as, after several lots had been disposed of, one of the owners of the property peremptorily terminated the sale, alleging that the prices received were unsatisfactory. The attendance of buyers was large, and at the opening of the sale the best of feeling was manifested, bidding being active, and the prices obtained for the lots sold considered good by those conversant with the value of land in this locality. Besides, it is understood that the owner some two weeks since offered the property at private sale at a much lower rate per acre than he would have received on Tuesday, had he allowed the auction to continue. Under the terms of the agreement entered into with the auctioneers in charge of the sale, by the parties interested in the lots, they certainly expected that they would be able to conduct the sale in a satisfactory manner. They were, however, interfered with, and hence the result, as to which, while absolving the auctioneers from blame, considerable public disapprobation was manifested. It is to be regretted that the auction was so abruptly stopped, for from indications it is probable that had it continued the transaction would have been attended with success. In all eleven lots were sold at the figures noted in the recapitulation below. The purchasers were as follows: John Gillespie, Patrick Burke and R. W. Jones, of this City; G. W. Field, of Williamsburg; Thomas Hill, of Jersey City, and L. H. Couren, of Passaic, N. J.

Today, at the Exchange, MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at a Supreme Court sale, will dispose of a very valuable plot of ground, comprising some thirteen city lots, situate on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, with fronts on both Ninth and St. Nicholas avenues. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at public auction, will offer for sale the desirable plot of ground, 50 by 100, with the church buildings, located on the south-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, known as the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church; and JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at two several Supreme Court sales, will offer City real estate on Thirty-fifth and Forty-second streets respectively. In addition, JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL advertise for sale at the Exchange, today, a house and lot on East Fourth-street, between Second and Third-avenues.

In Brooklyn, today, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, J. COLE will dispose of an extensive line of Williamsburg improved real estate, while at No. 379 Fulton-street, COLE & MURPHY will offer at auction 300 Brooklyn lots, sold by order of the Supervisors of Kings County.

In the matter of suburban auctions to take place today, that at Flatbush, Long Island, under the direction of JOHNSON & MILLER, should command attention. In all 145 lots will be offered, desirably located, and at prices to suit purchasers. Sale at 2 P. M. JAMES A. FLEURY also, today, conducts an important auction at Jamaica, Long Island, involving the sale of forty-four building lots, situate at the junction of Fulton and Van Wyck avenues, in the village named. Sale at 10 A. M. At Marion, also in the Thirteenth Ward of Jersey City, N. J., on the ground at 2½ P. M., ALDRIDGE & WOOD will offer for sale two handsome French-roof dwellings, a well-built cottage and forty desirable building-lots, all in the immediate vicinity of the St. James Hotel. From the above notices it will be seen that the business projected for today is of special interest. The sale of lots at Hudson City, N. J., by ALDRIDGE & WOOD, noticed for Monday last, was postponed on that day, owing to the inclemency of the weather, until Monday next.

Attention is again called to the enterprise, as presented through our business columns, of the Ocean View Land Improvement Co. of Staten Island. The lots to be sold are not only in themselves intrinsically valuable, but other inducements are held out which are at the same time attractive and likely to be of profit to the investor. Should the scheme not meet with success—which is unlikely—purchasers of lots will be reimbursed their investment with interest.

At private sale several recent large transactions of importance are reported. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-street, on Tuesday sold the block of lots bounded by New-avenue, the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, for $175,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, sold on Monday one full lot on the south side of Sixty-fifth-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $13,500. And yesterday, on the street, the sale of the following property was currently reported: Eight lots on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets, (block front,) with two lots in rear, one fronting on each street named—ten lots in all—sold in one parcel for $300,000.

Exchange Sales—Wednesday, June 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 gore lot n. s. 42d-st., 73.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., front 51.6 ft., west side 31.9 ft. $7,500

EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2-story frame mansion and plot of ground (4½ acres) w. s. Howard-av., near Eddy-st., plot 360 x about 550, house 50x50, with extension $19,300

Suburban Sales, Tuesday, June 13.

PROPERTY NEAR RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.

By Johnson & Miller.

1 lot, block No. 1, No. 5, Carmita-st. and Jefferson-av., 29x140 .... $393
1 lot, block No. 1, No. 6, adjoining above, 25x145 195
4 lots, block No. 1, Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, adjoining above, same size, $225 each 900
1 lot, block No. 1, No. 11, adjoining above, same size 217
4 lots, block No. 1, Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, adjoining above, same size, $202 each 808
1 lot, block No. 1, No. 16, adjoining above, same size 165

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS ON 8TH-AV. AND ON 5TH-AV. can be obtained on application to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 Pine-st.,
5TH-AV. LOTS—Opposite Central Park.
8TH-AV. LOTS—Opposite Central Park.
LOTS ON SIDE STREETS—Adjacent to Central Park.
9TH-AV. LOTS—From 68th to 98th sts.
HARLEM LOTS—On 115th, 119th, 120th, 125th, 126th, 131st, 133d, 134th and 135th sts.
VACANT LOTS WANTED.

HOUSES in all parts of the City FOR SALE.
For description and terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., A valuable property, 50x100, with rear entrance, large and first-class buildings, suitable for a private hotel, institution or club-house. Price asked, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

"ACT PROMPTLY FOR BARGAINS." —For sale, near 5th-av., in West 19th-st., brown stone house, 25x60x100, three rooms deep; all improvements; only $33,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
(ELM-ST. AND ROUND HILL.)

A first-class COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENT to be sold out to close estate. A rare chance to buy at low cost one of the finest estates in the vicinity of this noted Summer resort.

HOUSE—French-roof villa, sixteen rooms, laundry and bath-rooms; cost to build $26,000, and every way modern, elegant and complete.

GROUNDS—Eight acres, orchard, hill-side, garden and lawn, plenty of fruit, and running water to house and stables.

BUILDINGS—Stables, barn, carriage-house, green-house, ice-house, &c., &c., all spacious and convenient.

If not previously disposed of, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

Photographs, or any information, or property shown, by F. W. CLARK, Executor.
Post-office Box No. 194 Northampton, Mass.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st., begs to inform those having property in Westchester County for sale, and also those wishing to purchase in that locality, that he gives especial attention to, and has peculiar facilities for, the negotiation of real estate and bonds and mortgages in that section. The great facilities for travel to and from the lower part of the county that will be afforded upon the completion of the Viaduct Railroad point to that section as the field of future speculation.

Houses and Lots

For sale or to let, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

$1.000 DOWN!—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home within easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in the beautiful Valley of the Mohawk, at Whitesboro, Oneida County, N. Y., on the line of the Central Railroad, within four miles of the City of Utica, and but seven hours from New-York; house large and well built; the grounds comprise four acres, tastefully laid out, fountain on the lawn, fine old shade trees, excellent garden with choice fruits, suitable outbuildings, &c.; healthful location; society and sociality all that can be desired; churches and schools conveniently accessible. Utica horse-cars pass the door every half hour. Terms easy. For full information, photographic views, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners who desire to place their real estate in the market are respectfully informed that in future we propose to give our special attention to the above-named section, and we invite the co-operation of sellers and purchasers. The disposal of large plots of unimproved property a specialty.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.
Refer to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$8,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York, FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway. Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel. Printed catalogues mailed free.

RARE CHANCE FOR A FARM.—BEST farm in New-Haven County, known as the Connecticut Premium Farm; 100 acres; buildings and land in perfect condition; close by railroads north and south, east and west. Address W. T. BACON, *Transcript* Office, Birmingham, Conn.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE, A HOUSE and eight acres of land, two miles from Port Richmond; plenty of fruit on premises; fine view; situation first-class. Apply to J. W. HUGHES, No. 54 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE OCEAN VIEW
LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
OF STATEN ISLAND,

Is an incorporated Stock Company, organized and chartered under the laws of the State of New-York.

Its stock consists of 1,198 lots of Land, each of which is worth from $100 to $250; also a country-seat worth at least $20,000, which contains four and a half acres of land; also a cottage valued at $4,000.

Each share of stock entitles the holder to one of the above lots, the location of which will be decided by distribution on or before the 7th day of September next.

The country-seat will be included in the distribution, and every shareholder will stand an equal chance of obtaining it for the small sum of $100, which is the price and par value of each share; so that each and every share will entitle every shareholder, other than the fortunate possessors of those which obtain the grand prizes, to one lot of ground 25x100.

If the shares are all taken up in time the distribution will positively take place in public upon the day above mentioned, failing in which all money received for shares will be returned to the subscribers with four per cent. interest from the date of subscription.

Any person who desires to become a subscriber can, by calling at the office of Messrs. BARTON & ALLEN, Bankers for the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., obtain free passes and maps, which will enable them to view the property and to determine its value for themselves in advance of their becoming subscribers.

The present occupant of the country-seat will pay for it to the person who obtains it $20,000 in cash.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A LARGE house with modern improvements quite near railroad station; grounds beautifully laid out.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a first-class brick house, in perfect order; situated on high ground near the landing, with ample grounds and vegetable garden; lease expires Nov. 1, 1872; possession immediately; all or any part of the furniture (which is entirely new) may be bought. Inquire at De Forest's Express, New-Brighton, Ferry Dock; or, SPRAGUE, COLBURN & CO., No. 55 White-st., New-York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—FURNISHED cottage to let, delightfully situated, very near the Geyser Spring; stable on premises. Address M., Box No. 336 Saratoga.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
GRAND FREE EXCURSION.

FLATBUSH!

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF
150 CHOICE LOTS
ON THE MARTENSE FARM.

SALE POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE.
NO LIMITS OR RESERVATIONS.

The owner of 150 LOTS on the MARTENSE FARM has directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell without reserve, at 2 o'clock, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871,

On the premises, FRANKLIN-AV. BOULEVARD, between MARTENSE-LANE and PROSPECT PARK, all his remaining interest in the aforesaid farm.

This farm is well known to all who purchased at the great auction sale on Oct. 13, 1868. At that time 400 LOTS were sold to delighted buyers. The property to be closed out at the coming sale is only half a mile from

PROSPECT PARK,
FRANKLIN-AV. BOULEVARD, MINNA, CLEMENTINA, TEHAMA, CHESTER and PARK STS., MARTENSE-LANE and EVERGREEN-PLACE.

All of the streets laid down on the map of Martense farm have been adopted and confirmed by the Commissioners on their new Kings County Map, and consequently will remain forever unchanged.

Special cars will leave Fulton Ferry between 12 and 1 o'clock on the day of sale.

INVESTORS WILL FIND THIS THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO PURCHASE DESIRABLE LOTS AT LOW PRICES.

A splendid COLLATION will be served up before the sale.

FREE TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED.

For further particulars and maps apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, at their offices, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Most Important Sale Ever Held on the Central Road.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871,
AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
POSITIVE SALE, AT AUCTION, OF THE WELL-KNOWN

OAKLAND PROPERTY,

Between

Cranford and Westfield.

Fifty-three minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

This property is choice in every particular, being WITHIN EASY WALKING DISTANCE OF TWO STATIONS, on a high elevation, immediately adjoining the railroad.

STREETS HANDSOMELY GRADED.
20,000 FEET OF PLANK-WALKS LAID, 4 feet wide.
Sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.
A liberal collation will be provided.
SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Free passes and maps can be had by applying to the Auctioneers,
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
to GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, No. 40 Walker-st., or KELLER & ALLEN, corner Ann and William sts.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 15,
at 2½ o'clock, on the premises, at
Marion, XIIIth Ward, Jersey City, N. J.,
One elegant three-story and basement French-roof house, eighteen rooms, nine closets, pressure water, gas, baths, water closets, &c.; fine three-story French roof dwelling;
nice two-story cottage.
Also—Forty desirable building lots:
All in the immediate vicity of St. James Hotel. Fine streets, gas, water and sewers; only eight minutes by New-Jersey Railroad from Jersey City Ferry (Cortlandt or Desbrosses-st.;) thirty-one trains daily; also, three lines horse-cars, running every ten minutes; Newark-av. and Academy-st. are being paved with Belgian pavement from this property to the Jersey City Ferry; for beauty of location, surroundings, perfect healthfulness and easy accessibility, surpasses any point in the vicinity of New-York; from any part of the City below Canal-st. it can be reached in less time than even 14th-st., and conveyances much more comfortable; terms easy. For particulars, free tickets and maps of property apply to ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers, Hudson City; LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.
In case of storm sale will be held in St. James Hotel. Take 12 M. or 2 P. M. train, foot Cortlandt-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.
SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871.
At 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, thirty acres of choice villa land, to be sold in one plot, situated on Mamaroneck-av., only half mile from railroad depot. The grounds are finely cultivated, overlooking Long Island Sound and the villages of Rye Neck and Mamaroneck, including
A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOUSE
of twelve rooms, barn, stables, carriage and ice house; also, an ELEGANT MODERN COTTAGE of ten rooms, splendid finish, and modern conveniences. Rare chance for speculation.
By authority of Supreme Court, under the direction of Robert F. Brundige, Sheriff, by order of John Sedgwick, Esq., plaintiff's assignee in bankruptcy.
Maps, circulars, &c., at office of
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY SOUTH-WEST CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 46TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.
LEXINGTON-AVENUE—The valuable plot of ground, 50 by 100 feet, south-west corner of Lexington-av. and 46th-st., with the handsome church edifice, known as the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church (Dr. Sanderson's;) size of church, 50.3 by 80 feet; on the rear of lot is a two-story, attic and basement stone house, 20 by 43 feet, occupied as a parsonage. Terms at sale.
For maps and permits to view the premises, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ST. NICHOLAS AND 8TH AVS. AND 155TH-ST., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., referee:
The valuable plot of land, with dwelling-house thereon, situate on the easterly side of St. Nicholas-av., westerly side of 9th-av. and public drive, and the southerly side of 155th-st.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JUNE 15, at 12 o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
300 BUILDING LOTS, NEAR PROSPECT PARK, belonging to Kings County, by order of the Board of Supervisors.
Maps and terms at sales-room.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT REED, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of July, A. D., 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of June, A.D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PETER WALTHER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the Twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock, M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES FRANK, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEO. H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the — day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM L. SMITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEO. H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS A. MYERS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Cohen & Myers, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. RICHARDS, JR., and L. NUNEZ, copartners under the firm name of William B. Richards, Jr., & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William B. Richards, Jr., and L. Nunez, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH LOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph Low, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1871.
HERVEY SHELDON, Assignee,
je1-law3wTh* No. 52 Nassau-st., New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

WANTED—A LADY INTELLIGENT AND refined, possessing some literary ability, to revise a manuscript; satisfactory terms. Address, with particulars, BRUNSWICK, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS, looking-glasses, chromos; entire stock of a dealer; on THURSDAY, June 15, at 11 o'clock. No. 60 Liberty-st. JOHN T. WAKE, Assignee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 15, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
1,746 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, landing.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL,

Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., has a large assortment of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATtern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—BEST DISPLAY OF STYLES EVER MADE in NEW-YORK. New Over-skirt, Polonaise, half-fitting Basque, Raglen. Fifty cents each, mailed. With each pattern we give a CLOTH MODEL WHICH EXACTLY REPRESENTS the FINISHED GARMENT. Patterns fitted to the form—WARRANTED

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,
Each Case containing one bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.
Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D. or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 695 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF INTELLIgence and good address, with $300 to $500, to engage in a light manufacturing business, secured exclusively by patent. Apply to T. TOWNDROW, No. 151 Fulton-st., office No. 2, after 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TURBAN HATS AND LACE Turbans; Straw Turbans; Neapolitan Turbans; Leghorn Turbans; Dress Bonnets, half price.
BINNS' Millinery, No. 917 Broadway, upstairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook a short distance in the country; perfectly understands her business; has the best of reference; understands making butter perfectly. Can be seen for two days at No. 366 East 10th-st., between Avenues B and C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; private family; no objection to a gentleman's place in the country; is a good maker of butter; best City reference; wages $20 per month. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first-class cook in a private family; also a young woman as regular waitress or would be willing to assist in the chamber-work. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 122 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to the country; understands and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; good City references. Call at No. 104 8th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to travel or go to the country. Address No. 147 3d-av., corner 15th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a first-class woman and a thorough laundress in every respect; French fluting, box pleating; polishing all kinds fine work. Very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; is a good baker; makes nice soups, &c.; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SERVANTS.

Employers in CITY or COUNTRY can be promptly supplied with capable and reliable Protestant or Catholic servants by leaving their orders at ODELL'S OFFICE, NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored girl as nurse, or as chamber-maid, or lady's maid; thoroughly competent in either capacity; excellent reference. Apply at No. 149 West 24th-st., top floor.

EMPLOYERS | SERVANTS.
Promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country. | Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, tidy girl as regular chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; will furnish the most satisfactory references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, with two years' City reference, a situation; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; is neat, active and obliging. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, with five years' reference from last employer, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress or plain sewing; is also willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, a cook's situation; will wash and iron; very good cook; meats, game, pastry; good baker. Best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4TH-AV.—Wanted situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, &c.; also American, English, Irish, German, French, Scotch servants suited in excellent situations.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with good City reference, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; would travel to Europe, or elsewhere. Call at No. 7 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or to do up-stairs work and assist with washing; good City reference. Call or address for two days No. 226 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable competent girl as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call or address for two days No. 226 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress and lady's maid; understands dressmaking, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 461 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress, highly recommended for efficiency, neatness, sobriety and honesty. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse; is a good plain seamstress; understands her business perfectly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, VERY well recommended in all qualifications, a situation in a first-class private family. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth; City or country; excellent reference. Call or address No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; best of City references. Apply at No. 302 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY PROTESTant girl as experienced nurse and to do plain sewing; best City reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 206 East 26th-st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.; making summer houses a specialty.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent tidy young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family, or take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended for the last four years. Call for two days at No. 432 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry for two neat, experienced, trustworthy servants; one as good thorough cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both have excellent references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to a first-class boarding-house or to going a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 146 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with fine washing; City or country; City reference. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 303 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY an experienced woman in the City, or with a family in the country; good City reference. Address No. 713 East 9th-st., between Avenues C and D, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant cook; best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swede, who speaks good English, a situation about a gentleman's place or farm; understands horses, and can do plain gardening, farm work, &c. Apply before 12 M. at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. R., at Bonner's Saddlery, No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a young man; thoroughly understands the business; can milk and make himself useful; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; has the best City reference; can milk cows or do anything round a house; has been 16 years coachman; can go anywhere in country or City. Address D. S., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; sober and industrious, good driver, an excellent groom; best of City references. Address for two days C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener; can milk; is a careful driver in City or country; is not afraid to work; refers to present employer. Address N. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City for the last twenty years. Address J. R., No. 19 West 28th-st., at harness-maker's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant waiter, who thoroughly understands his duties, and has unexceptionable references which will bear strict investigation. Call or address No. 936 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has six years' unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address SADDLERY, 38th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business; an excellent groom and steady driver; City or Country; best City reference. Call or address E., Madden's saddlery, No. 713 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION IN A vessel or hotel by a respectable colored man; can give good recommendations for capacity and character. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st, corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman, &c.; wife would act as chamber-maid, nurse or waitress; good reference. Apply by letter to C. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City reference. Address O. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable young man; no objection to the country; five years' reference. Call or address No. 14 East 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced coachman and plain gardener; has five years' unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call or address J. S., No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an Englishman; best City reference. Apply at feed-store, corner Broadway and 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTable Protestant man and wife, (no incumbrance,) man as coachman and gardener, or general charge of work of a gentleman's place; wife as excellent cook, washer and ironer; will be found trustworthy and obliging. Address A. R., care of Mr. Grattan, Kingsbridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, speaks good English, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; can assist at gardening; best City references. L. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Protestant man as coachman; understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; excellent City reference. Call or address B. R., No. 33 West 29th-st., harness store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried couple, situations in the country; man as first-class coachman, and his wife as chamber-maid and waitress or to do plain sewing. Call or address T. M., No. 340 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable City references; Call or address JOSEPH, at Saddlery, No. 1,252, Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Italian as waiter; speaks English thoroughly; lived last Winter with a first-class family; left them because they have gone traveling; will be found willing and capable by any one desiring his services. Call or address J. C., No. 163 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A situation as coachman in a private family; he is competent, and thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference. Call or address for two days No. 214 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man who understands his business in all its branches; has first-class reference. Address J. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable and reliable young man, who can give good City and country references; a good groom and careful driver. Address T. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

ATTENTION, GIRLS!

Excellent situations ready for cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Clean, cool waiting-rooms.

TWO CLERKS WANTED—IN A BOOK, stationery and fancy-goods store, who thoroughly understand the trade and are clever as salesmen; situation pleasant and salary according to merit; none need apply unless their character will bear the most searching scrutiny as to moral habits, ability, integrity and fidelity in the discharge of their duties. Address, with real name, references and salary expected, Box No. 393 Post-office.

BOY WANTED.—A BOY OF 15 OR 16 YEARS of age, who writes a good hand, and is ready at figures, and resides with his parents, is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware establishment. Address, stating reference and age, in handwriting of applicant, M. W. & CO., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT GARDENER, who understands the care of cattle. A permanent home will be given to such a man by inquiring at No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 29, between 10 and 11 o'clock today.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan *Life* Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A FIRST-class book-keeper can obtain a position with liberal salary, by sending letter covering references to Post-office Box No. 1,366.

WANTED—A GARDENER; ONE WHO UNderstands his business in every branch; a single man preferred. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, [illegible]

WANTED—FOR MY NEW PIANO-FORTE factory, [illegible] first-class workmen; also, young men accustomed to wood tools to learn the business. J. P. HALE, No. 479 10th-av.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 65 West 36th-st.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, AN INTELligent lad. Address, giving references, age, &c., FRANKLIN, Station D.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate [illegible] cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry [illegible] on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in [illegible] the quality and quantity desired [illegible] from which stone has been, or is now being got for first-class buildings.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
IXTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,
STATE OF NEW-YORK.
XIITH, XIXTH AND XXIID WARDS, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NO. 69 WEST 44TH-ST.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1870, and special taxes for the year ending April 30, 1872; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, to receive the same at my office, No. 69 West 44th-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June, 1871, to and including the 30th day of the same month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SAML. TRUESDELL.
Acting Collector IXth District,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1871. State of New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Eighth District, New-York,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1870, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, No. 937 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th to and including the 30th day of June, 1871, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

CHAS. R. COSTER,
Collector Eighth District.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN F. SADDINGTON against WILLIAM TURNER and Mistress Turner, his wife; John Stell and Mistress Stell, his wife; Charles W. Engelmann and Mistress Engelmann, his wife; Thomas T. Cortis, Frederick B. Hill, Henry Hagner, John C. Smith, Calvin Burr, William Churchill, Cornelia D. Conant and John W. Harway, administratrix and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of WILLIAM S. CONANT, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1871.
JOHN C. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je8-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—DANIEL BICKNELL against WILLIAM CHURCHILL and SARAH J., his wife, Calvin Burr and Julia Ann, his wife, William Turner and Mistress Turner, his wife, John Stell and Mistress Stell, his wife, Thomas T. Cortis, Henry Hagner, John C. Smith, Cornelia D. Conant and John W. Harway, administratrix and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of William S. Conant, deceased, and Lewis Tuthill, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1871.
JOHN C. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je8-law6wTh*

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden.—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July —, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....Saturday, June 17.
PEREIRE, ...SURNE.....Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE, ...ROUSSAN.....Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, July 29.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., June 17	Ismailia	Wed., June 14
Columbia	Sat., June 24	Caledonia	Wed., June 21
Anglia	Sat., July 1	Sidonian	Wed., June 28
Australia	Sat., July 8	Assyria	Wed., July 5
Iowa	Sat., July 15	Dacian	Wed., July 12
Europa	Sat., July 22	Britannia	Wed., July 19

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $23.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, June 14 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 17
Russia, Wednesday, June 21 | Siberia, Tuesday, June 20
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28 | Calabria, Saturday, June 24
China, Wednesday, July 5 | Parthia, Saturday, July 1
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 | Algeria, Saturday, July 15
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.
By the Tuesday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and to all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 19 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, June 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, June 27, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	36

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, June 17, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, June 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WINERAT.....July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Can. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMSON, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM FOR LONDON.

X LINE.
The iron American steamer
CONCORDIA,
Capt. KNOWLES,
to sail TUESDAY, 13th inst., from Pier No. 19 East River.
HELVETIA,
Capt. GRIGG,
to sail SATURDAY, 17th inst., 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
For freight, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Melita.....June 13 | Aleppo.....July 8
Tripoli.....June 27 | Tripoli.....Aug. 1
Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 60 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 13th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
June 15, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. COXSELL, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Manzalan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 13.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 3, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, (via Nassau).....June 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....June 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....June 29
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, June 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Friday, July 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, June 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 West-st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. No. 429 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEB.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.
This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.
The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency, and accrued interest.
Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. R. R. Co.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HERBETTE KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,
Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU-ST.
CORNER of CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS

of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.
The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.
The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, } CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was
Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a certificate for 125 shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Gas-Light Company, being certificate No. 1,512, issued to Thomas Smith, Aug. 13, 1869, has been lost, and that an application will be made to the Company for a duplicate certificate thereof. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the lost certificate to CHARLES B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, June 20, 1871; polls open 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR trustees of the Standard Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 230 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.....$92,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE HALF and accrued interest.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

F. E. SKELDING, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. } WM. A. HALSTED, Formerly of Lawrence Bros. & Co. }

SKELDING & HALSTED,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:
EFFING. TOWNSEND, ISRAEL DORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO, PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON, WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS, HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN, JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH, CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. WARD, WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD, JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reelected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHOICE COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL BONDS,

PAYING 10 AND 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.
For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT books for subscription to the capital stock of the American Trust Company of the City of New-York, will be opened at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Nassau and Pine sts., in the said City, on the 16th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WM. MENZIES,
Committee.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1871.

OFFICE OF JOHN B. MANNING, NO. 6 Broad-st.—Special attention given to the funding of the bonds, stock and interest certificates of the State of Virginia under the act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt.
Bonds, coupons and stock bought and sold at best rates, or funded at a moderate charge.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner. G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

the BANK OF NEW-YORK, National Banking Association, at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, June 10, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$11,795,514 01
Overdrafts	280 13
United States stocks to secure circulation	1,120,000 00
Due from other national banks	225,612 22
Due from other banks and bankers	54,662 36
Banking-house	250,000 00
Exchange for Clearing-house	8,574,226 30
Bills of other national banks	26,449 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	6,316 01
Specie, viz.: Coin	$79,580 07
Gold Treasury notes	3,215,180 00
Gold checks on other banks	1,393,300 26
Legal-tender notes	1,976,455 00
Three per cent. certificates	90,060 00
Total	$29,607,566 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000 00
Surplus fund	700,000 00
Discounts	42,118 36
Interest	143,143 72
National bank circulation outstanding	942,000 00
State bank circulation outstanding	7,304 00
Dividends unpaid	3,313 60
Individual deposits	14,769,100 77
Certified checks	7,426,207 96
Due to national banks	1,734,867 02
Due to other banks and bankers	939,410 73
Total	$29,607,566 16

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the Bank of New-York, National Banking Association, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of June, 1871. HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public, New-York County.
Correct. Attest:
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,
JOHN N. BRADLEY,
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at close of business June 10, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,524,068 90
Overdraft	4,064 31
United States bonds to secure circulation	220,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	86,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	174,631 90
Due from other national banks	26,127 52
Banking-house	44,120 04
Current expenses	5,488 75
Premiums	14,627 46
Cash items, including stamps	17,768 16
Exchanges for Clearing-house	86,218 47
Bills of other national banks	17,360 00
Bills of State banks	126 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	14,904 62
Specie, viz.: Coin	7,619 60
Gold Treasury notes	2,760 00
Legal-tender notes	414,735 00
Clearing-house certificates	75,000 00
Total	$2,735,218 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Discount	10,503 20
Interest	19,952 54
Profit and loss	64,139 34
National bank circulation outstanding	192,455 00
State bank circulation outstanding	15,160 00
Dividends unpaid	1,038 22
Individual deposits	1,391,913 23
Certified checks	22,972 96
Due to national banks	13,753 10
Due to other banks and bankers	104,533 06
Total	$2,735,218 73

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 14th June, 1871. FERNANDO BAILTES,
Notary Public New-York County.
Correct. Attest:
SAMUEL T. BROWN,
ROBERT M. FIELD,
E. D. BROWN, } Directors.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association will be held at the rooms of the Association on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at noon.
Transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock. J. L. BROWNELL, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, } No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1871.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, } JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, } No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1871.

A **DIVIDEND HAS BEEN** DECLARED on the Capital Stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the Common Stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June inst. to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of June inst.
The transfer-books of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1871, at the close of business and reopened on Saturday, July 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. E. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, } TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, } OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE 1 June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed on and after the 20th of June until July 3, 1871.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 28 EXCHANGE-PLACE, } NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.

INTEREST ON MORRIS AND ESSEX stock will be payable at this office on and after 1st July proximo.
Transfer-books closed until morning of that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A lady and servant in a small private family, at Long Branch, with good-sized sitting and bed room connecting. Address M. A. B., Box No. 3,871 New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PAIR OF LARGE, blood bay carriage horses, 16¼ hands high; five years old; black points; tails touch the ground; style and action cannot be surpassed; splendid drivers; fearless of locomotives; will be guaranteed sound and kind by a responsible party. Call at No. 135 East 44th-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE PRIVATE turnout, separately or together; pair of black horses, young, handsome, sound and gentle; Park phaeton, made by Brewster; harness, blankets, sheets, &c. To be seen at stable, No. 134 West 49th-st.

A LOT OF HORSES FROM THE country for sale, or exchange for horses of less value; also few low-priced horses, fit for cart, truck or any business. Inquire at No. 56 West-st., New-York.

LADIES' PORTABLE PONY PHAE-TONS.—Ten different styles; several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages cheap; harness of all styles and prices, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

CARRYALLS—ALL STYLES, SUITABLE for country hotels, depot, &c., at low prices; great variety new and second-hand seasonable carriages; large assortment harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

BASKET PONY PHAETON, FRENCH platform spring, very light, at a bargain; every other style ladies' popular pony phaetons at lowest possible prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

Arrival of the Polaris at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Capt. Hall's Plans—Personnel of the Expedition—Hannah and Joe—The Polaris to Remain in the Harbor Ten Days.

One can imagine nothing in nature so indescribably beautiful, so superbly dazzling in its brilliancy as the effect produced by the lustrous rays of the midday sun upon the immense mountains of snow and ice which meet the eye on all sides in the Arctic regions. All description fails to do justice to this glittering scene of unparalleled splendor. Viewing it, you stand mute with rapturous awe and astonishment while you gaze upon an unrivaled and brilliant picture, compared with which the richest and most gorgeous paintings of the fabulous magnificence of Eastern grandeur, so graphically portrayed in the tales of the *Arabian Nights*, are miserable counterfeits. In the harbor of New-York is the little steam vessel which arrived here yesterday from Washington, the *Polaris*, with a company of adventurous spirits on board, about to visit this glacial scene of beauty, with a far different object than that of gratifying their æsthetic tastes. They go in the cause of science to solve the mystery of the North-west Passage, which for nearly three centuries has been the goal of many bold navigators and eminent scientists, and a bourne from which many of them have never returned.

The expedition, upon leaving New-York, will steer direct for St. Johns, N. F., where it will remain for a few days only, in order to procure a few dogs and stores necessary for Arctic navigation, which are more easily obtained at that port than elsewhere. From St. Johns the *Polaris* will shape her course for Davis' Straits and the Danish settlement of Disco, on the west coast of Greenland, and possibly touch at Holsteinborg. At Disco will be established the first and main rendezvous of the expedition, where it can resort for supplies if needed, instead of coming nearer home. The store-ship *Supply*, upon returning from Europe, will follow the *Polaris* with extra provisions and additional material necessary for the expedition, which will be landed at Disco some time in August. At Upernavik or Tissonack, the most northern settlement of Greenland, Capt. Hall will obtain his gangs of dogs, so valuable to Arctic explorers. Leaving Disco, the *Polaris* will steam across Baffin's Bay into Jones' Sound, in latitude 76° north, and after sailing about 300 miles, will strike northward. It is possible the *Polaris* will be compeled to Winter in Jones' Sound, but her commander hopes to get his vessel into Winter quarters much higher north, probably in latitude 80° north or thereabout. In the beginning of April, 1872, he will commence his toilsome and hazardous journey from floe to floe and over the hummock ice toward the Pole. Hall asserts, that if Ellesmere Land which reaches from Jones' Sound northward, extends upward to the Pole, he is confident of reaching the great object of his destination in at least 300 days from the time he leaves the ship with his boats and sledding party. Should the land and ice terminate in an open Polar sea, his boats will be used on that as yet mythical sheet of water to complete his discoveries, precisely in the same manner as they will be employed in transporting the party from one floe to the other whilst among the field ice. A full description of the *Polaris* having already appeared in these columns, it is needless to recapitulate.

Capt. Hall, the commander of the expedition, is about five feet eight inches hight, with a firmly-knit, compact frame, indicative of great vigor and strength. His head is large, with a profusion of coarse, brown hair and heavy brown beard, inclining to curl. His forehead is broad and massive, and appears to indicate a degree of tact and intelligence which his friends, it is said, do not claim for him. His eyes are blue, and the expression of his countenance firm, but pleasant. Capt. Hall is neither a navigator or a scientific man in the most remote sense. He is from Cincinnati, where he was formerly engaged publishing the *Occasional*, and afterward the *Daily Penny Press*. In 1859, after having read a great deal on the subject of Arctic discoveries, Hall became a perfect enthusiast in the matter. He resigned home, family and friends, and in 1860 sailed in a whale-ship from New-London, for the Arctic, and, as he said, in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin. Since then his name has been so repeatedly before the public that it would be needless to recapitulate his several expeditions. The chief of the scientific corps attached to the expedition is Dr. Emil Bissels, who was a member of the recent Prussian expedition to the North Pole. He is a young man with a high reputation as a scientific student, and is a graduate of the famous University of Heidelberg. Dr. Bissels is of very slight figure, with a large, intellectual head, heavy dark beard and hair, black, penetrating eyes, and regularly-molded features.

Besides Capt. Hall and Dr. Bissels, quite prominent characters, are the sailing-master, Capt. O. S. Buddington, who has had thirty-two years experience as an Arctic navigator, Mr. Hubbard C. Chester, of Noank, Conn., the first officer, and Mr. William Morton, who is said to have discovered the open Polar Sea while on the first Grinnell Expedition, who goes out as the second officer. Sergt. Meyer, of the United States Signal Corps, has charge of the meteorological department. Emil Schuman is the chief engineer, and John Wilson his assistant. There is one cook, one steward, one blacksmith, one carpenter, twelve seamen and four firemen.

Two of the most interesting individuals who accompany the expedition, are the Esquimaux man and woman, who have been with Capt. Hall since his first essay in Arctic explorations. The man has assumed the civilized title of Joe, but glories in the more euphonious cognomen of Tookilitoo. He is the nominal chief of the Innuits around Repulse Bay. There is no distinctive feature to mark him from the rest of his race. He is the same squalid, dwarfed and stunted creature that they all are, with long straight black hair, murky-looking, unintelligent eyes, and repulsive countenance. A tête-a-tête with his Kingship would not impress one with the regality of his conversation. His ideas are anything but princely, and amid his native snows never soar above a first-class feed of blubber. Neither does his address manifest that degree of confidence which the consciousness of supremacy always exhibits, even as seen in the lofty bearing and extreme haughtiness of an ignorant, savage, petty Comanche chief on the plains of Mexico. Joe is an admirable seal-hunter and a good dog-team driver; both combined form the *ne plus ultra* of Esquimaux accomplishments. Hannah, the tailoress, or Ebierbing, as she is called in the Innuit tongue, is remarkably apt, and is particularly dexterous with the needle. She is, in many respects, far superior to her husband Joe and has infinitely more intelligence though she does not bear the slightest mark of intellect upon her face. Her features, like those of all the female portion of her race, are by no means attractive, and in a few years will be perfectly hideous. Really, *Meg Merrilles* with her tawny, shriveled and fiendish countenance distorted by the most violent passion, would be a perfect Hebe to most of the Esquimaux squaws.

Hannah is rather confused in her ideas of the celestial regions. In answer to an interrogatory on the subject, she spoke of the same savage elysium—the happy hunting ground—which has universal credence among the aborigines of the United States. The infernal regions was pictured as a place not of everlasting fire, but an abode down ever so far beneath the surface of the earth, where the heat was very great, almost insufferable, and where vermin, in myriads upon myriads, preyed upon the unlucky damned of the Esquimaux. It is said that, as far as the vermin are concerned, their ice-huts on earth are about as near an approach to the torments of an Esquimaux hell as one could well conceive, and it is very much to be doubted whether, after a long life in his Arctic home, the hardened old Innuit sinner will ever be seriously annoyed with his creeping friends in the regions below.

The *Polaris* will remain in the harbor about ten days, it is said, in consequence of the inability of her commander to obtain a suitable astronomer willing to risk the perils of Arctic travel in the cause of science. In the meantime the little vessel will doubtless be freely visited, at her dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, by the public, who have already heard so much of her. The scientific department of the expedition is under the supervision of the National Academy of Sciences, but Capt. Hall holds himself under the orders of the Navy Department.

The Crops in Illinois—Encouraging Reports.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, June 12.

From a gentleman who has been traveling over the country, and has the most ample means of observation, we learn that the farmers' prospects are most encouraging. Winter wheat in Sangamon, Macoupin and Logan Counties is now being harvested, the reapers having commenced work on Wednesday last, and the yield is large and the grain excellent in quality. Corn is looking very fine, and many early fields are already "laid by." On one farm in Macoupin County, on Thursday last, our informant saw a reaper at work in a wheat-field and a corn-planter dropping corn in an adjoining field, and was informed that some fields of wheat could be harvested and corn put in the same ground in time for a good crop. The hay crop will be rather short. Some fields of potatoes have suffered considerably from the bugs, but where these pests have been driven off or destroyed the prospect is very good. There is a great demand for harvest help, and wages are good.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The War on Nuisances—A New and Cruel Swindle—Movements and Mortality of Diseases.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, President Bosworth was in the chair, and Commissioners Ceccarini, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly and S. Smith were present. Upon reports presented by the attorney it was ordered that suits be commenced in four cases of violation of the Tenement-house law, thirty-one cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and in several cases the orders for commencement of suits heretofore made were rescinded.

A complaint was received against J. L. Brown, the Street-cleaning Contractor, for creating a nuisance at Ninety-first-street and East River by the dumping of manure, and a recommendation was received from the City Sanitary Inspector that the contractor be required to cover the offensive deposits with carbolated lime. The subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee. An order was issued requiring the American Fertilizing Company to remove all offensive things from their grounds at the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, East River.

A communication was read in which Dr. Russell, Register of Records, states that a burial permit had been granted on a certificate of the death of Charles Benedent, alleged to have died in the Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, which was signed by Henry S. Hoyt, Assistant Medical Inspector. It was returned with information that Benedent was not dead, and that there was no medical officer named Henry S. Hoyt attached to the Hospital. It then appeared that the certificate was the work of an impostor, who had reported the death to the parents of Benedent, and demanded and was paid several dollars for the certificate of death. The matter was referred to the District-Attorney and the Board of Police.

Dr. Morris, City Sanitary Inspector, made the following comparative statement of the movements of contagious diseases during the past two weeks:

Week ending June 3: Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 63; small-pox, 50; measles, 28; diphtheria, 7.

Week ending June 10: Typhus fever, 5; typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 54; small-pox, 70; measles, 25; diphtheria, 6.

Dr. Russell, Register of Records, commenting upon the mortality of the week, said there were 469 registered deaths for the past week, being a decrease of 82 from the previous week, and an excess of 34 over the corresponding period of 1870. Zymotic diseases occasioned 142 deaths; constitutional, 101; local, 178; developmental, 25, and violent causes, 23. There were 19 fatal cases of small-pox, a decrease of 4, and 19 of scarlatina, a decrease of 2. Ten deaths were due to measles, and 2 to typhus fever, being an increase of 2 in each instance. Four deaths were ascribed to typhoid fever, against 3 in the preceding week. Diarrhœal affections produced 41 deaths in each of the past two weeks. One death, occurring on the 8th, was attributed to the sting of a fly, followed by a malignant pustule in a constitution broken down by intemperance. Three deaths from sun-stroke were registered during the past week. Phthisis pulmonalis caused 60 deaths, and the local respiratory affections 44, being in both instances the lowest weekly mortality of the present year.

But little change had marked the small-pox epidemic on the other side of the Atlantic at last accounts. It still was prevailing most extensively in Prussia, Italy, Belgium, Holland and England. At Southampton, on May 27, there were reported over a thousand persons sick with the disease in a population of 50,000. At Great Grimsby, a town in constant communication with the ports of Holland, the epidemic had been remarkably malignant, having within two months destroyed 122 lives in a population of only 30,000.

Commissioner S. Smith suggested, and the Board ordered, that the Sanitary Committee make an investigation and report of the new disease among horses.

A delegation from the East-side Association presented a voluminous petition in regard to the nuisance created by Street-cleaning Contractor Brown, which was referred to the Sanitary Committee. The Board then adjourned.

Recreations of the Police—Brutal Assaults.

Forty-one patrolmen were arraigned before Commissioner Manierre, yesterday morning, and some of the cases were of importance as showing the prevailing demoralization of the Police. John McKeever, now special duty officer of the Eighth Precinct, who was lately shown to have neglected to assist an officer of the Broadway Squad in arresting a disorderly character, and escaped with only nominal punishment, was again on trial, and for a more serious offense. Leuzerne Stewart, of No. 378 Greenwich-street, stated that near the corner of Canal-street and Broadway he met a negro, who had previously assaulted him, and taking hold of him gave him a jerk, but the negro got away from him and ran off. McKeever, who was in citizens' dress with Officers Cunningham and Walker, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who were in uniform, were on the corner. McKeever came up to him and saying: "You are looking for a fight are you?" raised his hand to strike. Stewart ran across Canal-street; McKeever followed, and striking him with his fist knocked him down, after which he kicked him in the mouth with the heel of his boot, knocking out four of his teeth, and while he was prostrate and bleeding, Cunningham struck him with his club. The story of Stewart was corroborated by two officers of the Fifth Precinct, and Mr. Manierre, with some severe remarks upon the wanton outrage, referred the case to the Board, with a recommendation that McKeever and Cunningham be dismissed from the Department.

Patrolman Peter Kelly, of the Sixth Precinct, was also charged with a brutal assault. Hugh Corrigan, of No. 59 Henry-street, stating that when standing in the door of a building in the Bowery, at 1 o'clock in the morning, Kelly struck him in the back, and soon afterward, in company with his brother, again meeting the officer, the latter seized him by the throat, tore his clothing, beat him with his club, and finally took him to the Station-house and made a complaint of assault and battery against him, on which he was locked up all night, and the next day fined $10 in the Tombs Police Court. The officer denied all the statements of the complainant, and claimed that the arrest was made because two girls complained they had been insulted by Corrigan and his brother. The case was referred to the Board.

Progress of Weston's Walk.

Weston, having accomplished his extraordinary feat of 112 miles within twenty-four hours on Tuesday morning, started on the 161st mile of his 400 mile walk in five days at the Empire Rink at 6:26 o'clock yesterday morning. His step was quick and strong, and he showed scarcely any signs of fatigue. He kept traversing the long circuit of the Rink building until he had added fifteen miles to his record, when he stopped, resuming his tramp after fifteen minutes' rest. His second start was made at 9:55½ A. M., and he did not stop until he accomplished another fifteen miles, his time being three hours and eighteen and one-half minutes. He sat down at 1:14 P. M. and rested about an hour, during which time he partook of a hearty meal. He completed his 201st mile at 3:52 P. M., and at 10:9 o'clock last evening the time table showed that he had made 221 miles altogether. He performed the first fifty miles of yesterday's walking in eleven hours and forty-five minutes. The Rink was thronged with spectators, who appeared deeply interested in the movements of the tireless pedestrian. Weston expects to finish his 400 mile feat about 10 o'clock on Friday evening.

Shipments of Small Fruits from Delaware in May—A Large Increase Over Last Year.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, June 13.

The increased attention which is being paid to small fruits, &c., by the agriculturists of Delaware, Eastern Shore of Maryland and the neighboring country, is well shown by the following comparative statement of these articles, transported by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, in May, 1870, and in May, 1870:

Number of Car-loads.	1870.	1871.	Increase.
Delaware Railroad to Jersey City	25	137	112
Delaware Railroad to Philadelphia	12	82	70
Baltimore Railroad to Philadelphia	64	81	43
Baltimore Railroad to Jersey City	31	74	43
Total	132	374	242

The tonnage of each car-load is 16,000 pounds and upward, making the total weight as follows:

	1870.	1871.	Increase.
Delaware R. R. to Jersey City	400,000	2,192,000	1,792,000
Delaware R. R. to Philadelphia	192,000	1,312,000	1,120,000
Baltimore to Philadelphia	1,024,000	1,296,000	272,000
Baltimore to Jersey City	496,000	1,824,000	688,000
Total in pounds	2,112,000	5,984,000	3,872,000
Total in tons	1,056	2,992	1,936

These cars were not entirely loaded with any one kind of fruit, but by far the greater number were loaded wholly with strawberries, and all nearly so. Calculating each quart of strawberries as two pounds, we have the equivalent of 1,056,000 quarts in May, 1870, and 2,992,000 quarts in May, 1871, being an increase, for this year, of 1,936,000 quarts, as compared with last year, and notwithstanding this great increase, we believe the growers were never better remunerated for their labor.

Attempted Release of a Prisoner From the Island.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning one of the keepers of the Charity Hospital on the Island observed a small boat, with three young men in it, lying alongside, as if waiting for some person. He watched for a few minutes, and soon saw a woman, who was sent on the Island for a term, and who was employed as nurse in the small-pox department of the hospital, going down toward the boat with a bundle of clothes in her arms. He rushed down and the boat drew off and put toward the shore on the New-York side. The Police-boat followed, and after firing several shots, brought the boat to. The three occupants, Patrick Culkin, Michael Dwyer and Hugh Rielly, were arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court. Justice Bixby remanded them to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house until today.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The contractors have almost completed the laying of the track of the Avenue C Extension Railroad. The bill authorizing the extension was passed at the close of the last session of the Legislature. The route on the east side of the City is as follows: From the Eighteenth Ward Market, at Avenue C and Seventeenth-street, up Avenue C to Eighteenth-street, through Eighteenth-street to First-avenue, up First-avenue on the Belt line track to Thirty-fifth-street, through Thirty-fifth-street to Lexington-avenue, up Lexington-avenue to Forty-second-street, and thence to Vanderbilt's new depot. Returning through Lexington-avenue to Thirty-sixth-street, thence to First-avenue, down First-avenue to Seventeenth-street, and thence to the starting-point.

In the case of Bowen against Chase, involving title to the Jumel estate, the motion to remove the cause to the United States Court from the Court of Common Pleas, reported in yesterday's Times, was yesterday denied by Judge Larremore. At the same time counsel for plaintiff filed his bond, and now claims that, the statute having been complied with, the cause is removed by operation of law. The cause will be reached on the Common Pleas calendar in the course of a day or two.

Myer's panorama of the "Drunkard's Progress" will be exhibited in the Mariner's Temple, corner of Henry and Oliver streets, this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock. This exhibition will be a striking and beautiful demonstration of the blessings of temperance, and a faithful representation of the misery of intemperance, painted on 20,000 feet of canvas by Mons. M. Andrieu. During the evening the choir, under whose auspices the exhibition is given, will furnish appropriate music, under the direction of Mr. Geo. Leask. The explanatory lecture will be delivered by C. E. Abbott, District Deputy of the Sons of Temperance.

The Seventy-ninth Highlanders, having worn out their kilts and their brogans, have obtained a grant of $17,500 from the Legislature, to rehabilitate themselves. This sum they have supplemented to the amount of $50,000, and have sent their Quarter-master, Mr. Mitchell, to Scotland to procure Highland costume of the Cameron tartan for the whole regiment of ten companies. Six are now full, and Major Manson has already succeeded in nearly filling up another, while the remainder are being rapidly recruited. The Seventy-ninth expect to exhibit their new uniforms, for the first time, at the Scott centennary next August.

The General Committee of the German-American Union of the State of New-York met last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. Gov. Solamons occupied the chair. Resolutions were passed in reference to the introduction of the German language in the public schools, and the matter was referred to the Executive Committee. It was also resolved to establish an extensive German library in the City, and to collect funds in aid of the German Hospital. The following delegates were appointed to the Central Committee: J. Doesler, Capt. Schneider, Aug. Zinser, George Goetz, T. Gode and J. Helmrich.

A serious émeute occurred on Tuesday afternoon, at the Barge Office Dock, between the Custom-house officials and the hackmen, who are in the habit of thronging the wharf on the arrival of the *Fletcher* with foreign passengers. A cordon of officers generally excludes them from the main pier, but yesterday the hackmen broke through the line, and a general mêlée ensued. Several were badly hurt. No arrests were made, as the Municipal Police had been withdrawn from that quarter. The hackmen, cognizant of this fact, made their assaults with impunity.

The Stuyvesant pear-tree, which stood the shock of over two centuries, to be finally knocked down by a truck, on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue, several years ago, will in a few years be equalled in size by the sprig of the parent stem that was planted in its place after the accident. The young pear-tree, although the iron railing put around it has been several times knocked over by passing wagons, has sustained no injury, and thrives. It may one day show as abundant good fruits as did once its venerable father.

The regular weekly meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday morning. A communication was received from E. Ridley & Son, thanking the Department for its promptness in extinguishing the fire in their premises, and asking permission to present Engine Company No. 17 with a small reward, which was granted. The recently-ordered changes will take place today, Mr. Charles E. Gildersleve taking charge of the Bureau of Combustibles and Mr. Wm. B. White assuming the duties of Secretary to the Board.

The trial of Mrs. Larkin, of No. 140 West Twenty-second-street, charged with cruelly beating a little adopted child, eight years old, will take place at the Special Sessions on Saturday. The Mayor of Philadelphia and an officer of the institution from whence she obtained the boy have been to this City with the view of reclaiming him, but failed. They have now been written to by Mr. Choate, of No. 157 West Twenty-first-street, whose lady first applied to Mr. Bergh for his advice and interference in the case.

A couple of magnificent racing-boats have lately been shipped to Berlin to the well-known Baron E. von der Heydt, by a boat-builder of this City. The larger of them is called the *Alice*, and is 20 feet long, and is finished off with black walnut trimmings and gratings, with benches in black walnut, while the knees and row-locks are silver-plated. The sister craft is 5 feet smaller, and is fitted up in an equally elegant fashion, and is called the *Rosalie*. The cost of both boats is $500.

Rev. W. C. Steel, pastor of Second-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem, will preach for the last time prior to his departure for Europe on next Sabbath. The Church which Mr. Steel serves is one of the most enterprising of the denomination in this City. They have built and set off as a church a mission chapel, corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Second-avenue, and enlarged and greatly beautified their house of worship during the last two years.

Coroner Young, yesterday, investigated the circumstances attending the death of Andrew McCraig, who fell or was pushed from a window of No. 1,369 Third-avenue, on Sunday evening. There was some conflicting evidence, but the jury found that deceased had died from injuries received by falling from a window, and Hart and Smith, who had been arrested on suspicion of having pushed him from the window, were discharged by the Coroner.

La Société Suisse du Grutli, composed of Swiss residents of this City, is to have a festival at Jones' Wood on Monday, June 26. At 9½ A. M. the Society will march in procession from No. 10 Stanton-street to the steam-boat, foot of East Tenth-street, and will proceed by water to the Wood. During the day there will be a flag presentation, and speeches by F. Buxtorf, President of the Society, G. Kupper, Grand Marshal, and others.

Dr. James M. Comins, of No. 143 West Twenty-sixth-street, was formally charged in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, with wantonly killing all the cats in his neighborhood. Lewis Francis, of No. 142 West Twenty-seventh-street, testified that he was annoyed and disgusted daily by the killing and torturing of cats practiced by Dr. Comins. The doctor was held in $300 bail for examination.

Officer Schick, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, yesterday morning found a man respectably dressed, on the corner of Hudson and and Spring streets, disabled from sickness, and started with him for the Station-house, but he died before reaching there. The body was sent to the Morgue. A handkerchief marked "A. S." was found upon the body, and also some papers marked "Abraham Meyer."

A strawberry festival was given yesterday for the children of the Phelps Union Mission School, in their new building, No. 335 East Thirty-fifth-street. About 200 children and visitors were present. Several addresses were made, and all had a hearty good time. The Mission is now in prosperous condition, under the charge of Mr. Ince, and the average attendance of children at the school is about 150.

At a late hour last night, while Mr. Joseph Mills, a prominent Williamsburg grocer, doing business in Kent-avenue, was returning from the excursion of the Williamsburg American Protestant Association, he accidentally fell into the river and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered, and conveyed to the Fourth-street Station-house, to await the orders of Coroner Whitehill.

The first annual Convention of the Ancient Order of Foresters will take place on June 21 and 22, at Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth-street. (Masonic Hall.) The Earl de Grey and Ripon, who is a member of the order, was compelled to decline an invitation to attend, in consequence of his departure for England. The number of members in the Order exceed 420,000, and it has a capital of several millions.

Major Jas. E. Montgomery, Secretary of the Farragut Monument Association, received, yesterday, through Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, United States Navy, commanding Navy-yard at Norfolk, a subscription of $72 50, chiefly contributed by the employes in the yard, in aid of the fund for the erection of a monument in this City to the memory of the "Great Admiral."

It was stated yesterday at the Department of Public Works, that the two public swimming baths, which have been moved for the Winter at Gowanus, are to be towed up to the City today, and to be placed in the position they held last year, from June 29 to Oct. 1, one at the foot of Fifth-street, East River, and the other at the foot of Tenth-street, North River.

Henry Jones and Charles Mathews, proprietor and dealer of a game of faro, at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Hogan, and held in $500 to answer the charge of gambling. A large number of players who were in the place, and arrested with the proprietor and dealer, were discharged with a reprimand.

The second triennial reunion of the Society of the Army of the James will be held at Apollo Hall on Wednesday, July 19. The oration will be delivered by Major-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, of Fort Fisher celebrity, and an original poem recited by Col. John Hay. At 6½ P. M. a banquet will be given by the Society at the St. James Hotel.

A tailor on Third-avenue displays a sign on which are the words, "Manufacturer and dealer in men and boy's clothing." It is commonly supposed that slavery has been abolished, but here is a man who, in New-York City, not only declares himself a dealer in men, but a manufacturer of them to order.

Watering-place tourists will be gratified to learn that the most thorough arrangements have been made by Postmaster Jones, of the New-York Post-office, to accommodate those stopping at Saratoga, Long Branch, Newport, &c., this Summer, by maltiplying the mails for each locality, thus making departures frequent.

The Bryan McCahill contested will case was summed up yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, on the part of the contestants, by Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, who presented a long and carefully prepared argument. Today A. J. Vanderpoel, Esq., will make the final argument in support of the will.

Emma Adams, who is said to be of some note in sporting circles, was committed yesterday by Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, upon a charge of stealing a watch and chain worth $50 from Henry Cole, of the Libby House, in Warren-street, of which she was also an inmate.

It has been discovered that Max K. Maximillian, who died at his residence, No. 73 Third-avenue, under circumstances which were considered suspicious, was run over and injured by an ambulance on the 26th ult. at the corner of Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue.

Judge Barnard, yesterday, granted a writ of habeas corpus to compel the presence of the young pugilists, Collins and Edwards, in the General Term of the Supreme Court today, on the argument on the writ of *certiorari* in their case.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng and other clergymen have offered to visit Foster, the murderer, but he declines their services. He professes to have a hope still of escaping the penalty of his atrocious crime.

The thirty-ninth annual reunion of the Eukleian and Philomathean Societies of the New-York University takes place to-morrow evening. Chancellor Crosby will deliver an address.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the office of French's Hotel, by which a damage of $500 was done. It is supposed to have been caused by a match dropped among some rubbish in a closet behind the safe.

The members of the Nineteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association met last evening, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street, for enrollment, and 247 names were registered.

Henry Miller, a German, twenty-three years of age, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received on the 19th ult., by being run over by a Fourth-avenue car at Sixty-third-street and Madison-avenue.

Rudolph Byfoos, a German, living at No. 221 Bloomfield street, book-keeper for First & Friedlander, No. 96 Grand-street, New-York, yesterday fell from the elevator at No. 100 Grand-street, and was fatally injured.

The delegates of the various singing societies connected with the great saengerfest, met last evening, at Germania Assembly Rooms, and were occupied until a late hour in receiving the reports of the various subcommittees.

Thomas Gilmore, a resident of Brooklyn, while passing up the ladder of the steamer *City of Hamburg*, at Pier No. 45 North River, yesterday, missing his footing, fell on board the grain-elevator *Hudson*, and was fatally injured.

A very pleasant strawberry festival was held in the Seventh-street M. E. Church last evening. There was a very large number of persons present, who passed an exceedingly enjoyable evening.

Trade is gradually driving the Knickerbockers from their Second-avenue homes. Beer-shops are numerous below Third-street, and corner groceries have got up as far as Ninth-street.

The eighth annual meeting of the Richmond County Bible Society was held last evening in the Church of the Ascension, New-Brighton. Rev. Dr. Dyer and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., delivered eloquent addresses.

A large number of school-books belonging to the public schools, which the scholars have failed to return, find their way to the old paper dealers in the neighborhood of Ann-street.

A fire occurred, last night, in the premises No. 761 Broadway, doing a damage of $300 to the stock of A. Wundermann, dealer in sheet music, and of $200 to the building.

The famous Seventh Regiment, National Guard, has received an invitation from the Mayor, Common Council and citizens of New-Haven to visit that city this Summer.

All restrictions prohibiting visiting Governor's Island have been removed, by order of the Commanding General. A steamer will start every half hour from Custom-house Dock.

John Duggin, aged seven years, was found drowned in the North River Tuesday afternoon at the foot of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth-street.

Mary McDermott, of No. 14 Baxter-street, was committed yesterday, by Justice Hogan, for stabbing Mary Jane Anderson and Wm. Anderson.

The Musical Protective Association has published a musical directory containing the name and residence of each musician belonging to the Association.

The German Working Men's Union will continue at Jones' Wood, on Sunday afternoon, the fourth annual German working men's festival.

A pretty stone building on Twenty-third-street, lately used as an Episcopal church, has been converted into a livery-stable.

The North-German Landwehrverein will celebrate, at Jones' Wood today, the triumphal entry of the German armies into Berlin.

The examination of the pupils of the Hebrew Free Schools will be held next Sunday at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall.

The children of the Howard Mission had a strawberry festival last night.

The Twenty-second Regiment parades today, in fatigue uniform, with white trousers.

Music at Madison-square today at 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

The Long Island Baptist Association yesterday elected John Westervelt, George Allen, John G. Whipple, James S. Brumley and Elijah Lewis Trustees of the Widow's Fund. Mission work was reported to be flourishing. The Treasurer reported that the receipts for the year were $8,258 79, and the disbursements $8,273 75. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. J. B. Brackett, G. F. Pentecost, A. D. Gillette and others.

United States Marshal Harlow received the money yesterday from the authorities at Washington wherewith to pay the deputies who did duty at the last election in Brooklyn. There were about 1,000 of them, and their claims amount to $10,000. The work of liquidation will commence this afternoon.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle is to be enlarged. Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, the pastor, lectures this evening to aid the object. Subject: "Slices of European Travel Cooked for an American Audience."

Charles Pearsall, nine years of age, residing at No. 839 Putnam-avenue, was fatally injured, yesterday morning, by a block of ice which fell upon him from a wagon, at the corner of Gates and Putnam avenues.

The machine-shop of Mr. Ainslie, on Water-street, near Fulton Ferry, was entered by thieves at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of tools and copper worth about $250.

There were 191 deaths in the city during the past week; 36 men, 37 women, 56 boys and 62 girls. Of these 25 died of consumption, 19 of disease of the brain, 18 of convulsions, and 22 of small-pox.

Mrs. Keegan, residing on Kosciusko-street, near Yates-avenue, was severely burned about the head and arms yesterday morning by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The body of a boy about seven years of age was found in the water, at the foot of Clinton-street, yesterday afternoon. It was taken to the morgue.

A child named Coles, living on Congress, near Henry-street, was killed at a late hour on Tuesday night by falling from a rocking-chair.

James Crosby, a carman, living on York-street, near Prince, was arrested last night on complaint of Dr. Ormiston, charging him with having assaulted and beaten Mrs. Ann Ellis, of No. 33 York-street, so severely on Monday that she died on Tuesday night. An investigation will be made today by Coroner Jones.

STATEN ISLAND.

The island was densely crowded yesterday with visitors from New-York and New-Jersey. Elm Park was thronged from an early hour, and was even made more gay than usual by the festivities of the Unique Social Club, of Brooklyn.

Today services will be held in the various Roman Catholic Churches in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pontificate of Pius IX. The collection last Sunday at St. Peter's Church, New-Brighton, in aid of the Pope, reached the sum of $501 73.

John Hays, a cripple and notorious thief, was sent to the County Jail for six months, yesterday, by Judge Garrett, on the charge of stealing a large sum of money from the drawer of the store belonging to Mary Kelne, at Stapleton.

The festival of the benevolent societies of Graniteville, Rossville and Richmond, which was postponed last Monday because of the weather, comes off today at Elm Park, and promises to be a grand success.

Today a fair and festival will be held by the Sunday-school children of the Church of the Ascension, at New-Brighton. The proceeds will be devoted to the building of a new Sunday-school-room.

The report of the trustees of the Staten Island Cemetery shows a balance on hand of $77 49. The trustees are Messrs. John Steers, James D. Francis and Wm. Charlton.

A passenger from one of the ships at anchor at Quarantine, fell overboard yesterday afternoon. He was rescued by the crew of the Health Officer's boat.

At Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon, a slight fire occurred near the landing in Tompkins-avenue. Damage about $10,000; no insurance.

Yesterday the steam-ship *Russia*, and four emigrant passenger sailing ships, were detained at the upper Quarantine grounds.

LONG ISLAND.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the South-side Railroad, held at their office, No. 80 Seventh-street, Williamsburg, the following directors were elected: Charles Fox, Daniel T. Willets, Gen. John A. Dix, W. F. Prentis, Robt. A. Colt, Wm. Floyd Jones, Alex. McCue, F. D. Tappin, N. G. Price, James B. Johnson, John D. Jones, F. B. Baldwin, H. C. Hepburn. At a meeting of the directors subsequently held at the office of the society, Charles Fox was elected President, Wm. Floyd Jones, Vice-President; O. M. Denlon, Treasurer, and W. H. De Bevoise, Secretary.

At a meeting at Whitestone for the purpose of considering the question of purchasing a new site for a school-house, a vote was taken and carried in favor. The Board of Education will immediately proceed to select a site and erect a building suited to the enterprising spirit of their village.

Owing to the reduction of the Internal Revenue tax by Congress, there is but one Collector appointed for Long Island, and he is in Brooklyn, while heretofore there has been one for every town. The tax-payers complain of the trouble they are put to in going such a distance. The Collector, at the request of the Committee, will be in Queens County two days next week—one at Jamaica and one at Mineola—for the accommodation of farmers and others.

Yesterday the Horticultural Fair of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society took place at Riverhead. The attendance was large, and the exhibition superior to those of former years. In the evening a large delegation from the Queens County Fair attended the annual hop. Nearly all the celebrities, both political and social of Suffolk and Queens Counties, were present.

The Horticultural Fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society was held yesterday at the society grounds, Mineola. The attendance in the forenoon was slim, but on the arrival of the noon trains there was a large addition, which by the middle of the afternoon was swollen to a very respectable attendance. The exhibition is a free one.

A free church has been established at Mineola. Yesterday a ladies' strawberry and ice-cream festival in aid of the enterprise was held on the fair grounds, the ladies of Mineola and vicinity having charge of it.

Miss Ida Baldwin, organist of the Reformed Church, Locust Valley, was yesterday the recipient of a handsome gold watch as a mark of esteem, by the members of the congregation.

A number of boys in Flushing and the neighborhood keep the Marshals pretty busy. Sixteen of them are under arrest for stoning the residence of Joseph B. Stanton, of Fowlerville.

Henry Altenberand, who assaulted Frederick Junker, of the firm of Duvall & Junker, lawyers, of College Point, was fined $25 by Judge Hamilton.

Judge Quaterman, of Flushing, sent the three boys implicated in the Pavilion Hotel robbery to the House of Refuge.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The anniversary parade of the Third Regiment Infantry, National Guard, took place at Morrisania yesterday, Col. John G. Hay commanding. All the companies of the regiment except those of Sing Sing and Peekskill, were present, mustering about 300 muskets. The regiment assembled on the old base-ball grounds of the Union Club, and after marching through the principal streets of the village returned to the grounds and had a battalion drill.

Workmen are actively engaged at Rye in the erection of a new passenger depot, a short distance south of the old building. The cost of the new depot, which is to be a model one, together with the ground, has been contributed by a few enterprising residents of the neighborhood.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning, while a canal-boat was passing through one of the Trenton locks, one of the boatmen, named Frank Craner, undertook to steady and slacken her gait by the aid of a rope, when his foot accidentally became caught between the post and it, and was wrested off with such force that it was cast into the air several feet. He bore the agony with wonderful bravery, refusing to take ether while the doctor was amputating the jagged portions of the leg. He was removed to a steamer, and, in company with the Captain of the boat on which he worked, taken to his home near Philadelphia.

Coroner Vollhardt last evening held an inquest in Hudson City on the body of Henry Thersson, which was found on Tuesday morning in a mangled condition, at the foot of the heights. A deep wound was found above the nose, and a portion of the ethnoid bone had been forced into the brain. Deceased had evidently fallen from the yard of Roemelt & Leicht's brewery, a distance of sixty feet. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The seventh anniversary of the Trenton Baptist Association was held yesterday at the Hanover-street Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. Hives, of Upper Freehold, preached the associational sermon, and was subsequently elected Moderator.

The congregation of the Lyons Farms Baptist Church dedicated their new house of worship yesterday, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Fish, of Newark.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, June 14.—Passed Assistant Surgeon William S. Fort has been ordered to the naval hospital at Norfolk, Va.; Pay-master A. D. Bache has been ordered to the receiving-ship at Philadelphia; Assistant Surgeon Adam Frank has been ordered to duty at the marine rendezvous at Philadelphia; Surgeon W. K. Van Reypen has been detached from the naval hospital at Norfolk, and ordered to the naval hospital at Annapolis; Pay-master R. W. Allen has been detached from the receiving-ship at Philadelphia, and ordered to the receiving-ship at Portsmouth. The United States monitors *Ajax*, *Manhattan*, *Saugus* and *Wyandotte*, and steamers *Kansas*, *Pilgrim* and *Yantic*, from Key West June 5, in company with the monitor *Dictator*, were left at Delaware Breakwater.

[Advertisement.]

With quickened steps to Knox I sped,
Determined such a hat to buy;
With courteous grace Knox crowned my head—
I'm now admired by many an eye.
No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Use Pratt's Astral Oil, and feel secure from danger. No explosion is possible.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
India	June 17	New-York	Glasgow.
Concordia	June 17	New-York	London.
Abyssinia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool
Donau	June 17	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	June 17	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
England	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	June 17	New-York	London.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Rising Star	June 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
San Francisco	June 15	New-York	Bermuda.
Morro Castle	June 15	New York	Havana.
City of Mexico	June 17	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River until 1½ P. M.... For Aspinwall, Kingston, Jamaica, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Rising Star*, until 10 A. M.... For Bermuda, by the *San Francisco*, at 12 M.... For Havana and Nassau, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

June 14—*In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ruthborn, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Dursey, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Ferguson, W. S. Maniel, Rev. W. S. Hogan, C. G. Prentiss, J. Hunter, Wm. Watson, W. G. Moreman, J. Jones, G. C. Rill, J. C. Seitzinger, Miss J. Marston, Mme. Heinwoth, 2 infants and servant, J. Abendroth and daughter, W. H. Gibbard, Mr. and Mrs. Drymann and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Thorne, Miss D. Thorne, Miss M. Thorne, Miss L. Thorne and infant, J. Davis, J. J. Thompson, A. Sota, M. Sota, P. Sota, A. Mir, B. Mittan, C. Knox, R. W. D. Collins, Miss Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. E. Knox, J. Hibber, J. R. Griffith, M. Strakoch and servant, H. C. Jawett, A. D. Fredrickson, J. Cawood, Y. H. Casby, C. V. Riley, C. Whitebuth, M. Orsvarad, C. Cazane, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith, M. T. Appleton, Miss Sampson, Miss Villaynes, Miss Ames, A. R. Eno, William Eno, F. F. Beals, F. Blake, Mrs. E. Beals and child, A. S. Winslow, Miss Winslow, Miss Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. J. Furlong and child, Mrs. Blake and daughter, Judge Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bigelow, Rev. G. Worthington and boy, J. D. Philips, G. W. Bayley and sons and daughter, Miss Day, L. Hubuyer, Don Senor F. Manty R. de Moncado, A. Rountz, Miss A. Ethel, Mme. de Lesdernier, D. B. Fiske, J. Larb, H. Powers, Jr., Wm. Bayark, P. W. Turney, Mr. and Mrs. K. Cherry, C. Cherry, J. L. Struthton, Miss L. Struthton, Mrs. Judge Grier, Mr. and Mrs. Jarvin, M. Homby, T. McKenner, J. A. Harris, Jr., and son, Mrs. and Miss Creighton, G. W. Smith, R. S. Tinejak, Mrs. and Miss Richardson.

June 14—*In steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool.*—Wm. Niblo, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Caldwell and Miss Belle Caldwell, Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburne, D. D., Barrett Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. James Newell, Dr. H. D. and Miss Emma H. Bulkey, Miss Emma Strong, S. S. Constant, Miss Alice and Mary J. Constant, Miss Lizzie S. Way, Miss Agnes Y. Humphrey, A. S. Guerber, wife and 2 children, Mrs. E. Guerber and 2 children, Miss N. Todd, Mrs. R. D. Dunning, W. C. Bacon, M. Turner, John Rowe, Mrs. N. E. Cox, Mrs. E. Benjamin, servant and 3 children, Miss Ellen E. Childe, Mrs. Moulton and servant, F. R. Cornish, W. Field, X. Weissenbach, J. Muller, C. O. Morris, G. J. De Cordova, Miss Emma Brokaw, Mrs. Daigairns, Alf. Harrold, Geo. I. Cook, Miss Wynkoop, Dr. and Mrs. Booth, H. F. Morewood, G. B. Morewood.

Passengers Arrived.

June 14—*In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Linn, Mrs. Busted, Miss Busted, G. Rogers, Rev. H. O. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Frasse and son, H. A. Gould, Miss Corse, J. H. Heller, S. W. Cragg, Major O. M. Murray, A. R. Martin, Mr. Wilkin and lady, Mr. Heale's servant, P. O. Van Plessenger, Mr. Shuns, Mr. Kuroda, Mr. Hildrich, J. A. Bayard, E. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Thompson, 2 Misses Thompson, Master Thompson, Mr. Hawes, J. S. Blake, Miss Daly, Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Jaques' maid, Mrs. Shaw's maid, Mr. Farnan's maid, Mrs. Gordon's maid, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, Mr. Mattingby, Mr. Bucke's maid, Miss Roberts, Mrs. C. G. Fiske, G. Fiske, G. Eldridge, D. Anderson, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Hass, R. Inch, J. Corse, J. G. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Mrs. Cunningham and son, Mr. Overton, Mr. Chambers, H. Savary, Mr. Bridgeford, Mr. and Mrs. Hoole, Mr. Newland, Mr. Hoole, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Fearing, W. Scott, Mr. Brown, Mrs. G. B. Brown, Mrs. G. H. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Master Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Staynesant, J. Laughlin, Jr., Mrs. and Miss Laughlin, Miss Russell, Miss Brandes, Miss Galbraith, C. C. Burke and child, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, R. W. Burk, Miss Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Jaques, Miss Jaques, Mrs. and Miss Gaffney, Mr. Guild, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Asthelmer, Mr. Pasen, Mrs. Guild's servant, Vicount Vilain's servant, Mrs. Slayvesant's maid, Mrs. Kelley's maid, Mr. Nevin, Mr. Schlentine, Mr. Chalupetsky, Mr. Beckwith, J. B. Anthony, Mr. Thurston, Mrs. Williams and 2 children, Mr. Pitcarn, Mr. Sultan, Mr. Hamseraw, Mr. Foser, Mr. Porter, Mr. Hayatt, Mr. Lake, Miss Cleveland, Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Woolsey's man servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Van Vlessinger and 2 children, Miss Tate, S. Van Vlessieyer, Mr. Schier, Mr. Farnan's man servant, J. Tate, A. Kerkham, Mr. Doane, Mr. Busteed, Mr. & Mrs. Galbraith and 2 Masters Galbraith, Miss Davenport, G. A. Thompson, J. H. Orne, J. O. Nichols, C. J. Herbert, Mrs. Shaw, 2 infants and 2 nurses, H. H. Josephs, J. Josephs, Jr., Mr. Farnan and lady, B. Schuede, Mr. Gannet, Miss Ward and sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Woolsey, Miss McNulty and maid, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Myers, F. J. Robinson, Gen. Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Chas. Brandes, Mr. Plummer, Viscount Vilian, G. W. Shaw, Mr. Briggs, Rev. McCloskey, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, F. Colton, Mr. Parker, Miss Parker, E. Linn and brother, E. L. Davis, A. White, Mr. Howland, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Crafts, Mrs. Malvehill.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:28 | Sun sets......7:32 | Moon rises...2:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook..5:55 | Gov. Island...6:44 | Hell Gate...8:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Humboldt, (Br.,) Johnson, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; Ismalia, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Herschel, (N. G.,) Friedrichs, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; I. F. Chapman, Stone, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Fanny Atkinson, (Br.,) Atkinson, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Nord, (Norw.,) ——, Dunkirk, Funch, Edye & Co.; Thomas Dallett, (Br.,) Wicks, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Waugh, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Tigre, (Port.,) Xavier, Lisbon, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Rover, (Br.,) Mann, Cork, for orders, via Wilmington, N. C., A. Lindsay; Neva, (Br.,) Fitch, Granville, N. S., Miller & Houghton; T. H. Haviland, (Br.,) Blane, Glace Bay, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Marion, (Br.,) Ruggles, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Hattie S. Bishop, Webber, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; George Downes, Lanfare, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Julia Kelley, (Br.,) Knight, Barbados, &c., Miller & Houghton; Favorite, Duell, Port Spain, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schrs. Clara Montgomery, Borden, Jacksonville, Warren Ray; Dutch Princess, (Dutch,) Wassal, Maracaibo and Carthagena, Jos. Foulke's Sons; Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. Georges, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Garrett P. Wright, Cropper, Norfolk, C. E. Staples & Co.; R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Alton T. Miner, Miner, Providence, R. P. Buck & Co.; Margaret B. Samson, Samson, Georgetown, D. C., J. W. Elwell & Sons; Ralph Carlton, Curtis, Salem, Oliver Bryan; Senator, Blydenburg, Bridgeport, H. W. Jackson; Onward, Wheeler, East Haven, Rackett & Bro.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Henssenler, East Haven, Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

United States monitor Dictator, Capt. A. G. Cleary, Key West June 5, in company with four other monitors and three wooden vessels, which were left at Delaware Breakwater. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

United States steamer Polaris, Capt. C. F. Hall, Washington, D. C., 62 hours.

Ship Twilight, (of Mystic,) Gates, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. May 14, lat. 48, lon. 15, spoke ship Challenger, of London, Lovell, from Malden Island, via Fayal, in a sinking condition; took off the Captain and crew of 31 persons; May 16 transferred the mate and 9 seamen on board bark Rapid, (Norw.,) bound to Falmouth; same day put an officer and 5 men on board bark Canada, (Br.,) bound to Hamburg; 20th, transferred Capt. Lovell and 14 seamen on board a Spanish bark, bound to Antwerp.

Ship Betty, (N. G.,) Metzhorn, Shields 56 ds. with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Herman Koop & Co. Has had light E. and N. E. winds the first part of the passage, and westerly winds the latter part; May 13, lat. 43 15, lon. 32 27, had a strong gale from N. lasting 12 hours, but sustained no damage.

Ship Crusader, (of London,) Jenkins, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Has had strong westerly winds to the Banks, and since light winds and fogs; lat. 46 30, lon. 47 50, saw several icebergs.

Ship Eurydice, (of Liverpool,) Lowther, Newport, Eng., May 9, with railroad iron to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Came the northern passage, and had light westerly winds to lon. 60, and from thence head winds and fogs.

Bark Nictaux, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Slocum, Hartlepool 30 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather. May 15, lat. 47, lon. 21 25, spoke ship Tuscarora, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool; June 4, lat. 42 15, lon. 60, spoke bark Carl Auguste, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for New-York, 41 ds. out.

Bark Liburna, (Norw.,) Mosfield, Port Talbot 37 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather and been 21 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Lovied, (Norw.,) Olsen, Liverpool 42 ds. with 630 tons salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the middle passage and had fine weather; has been 15 ds. W. of the Banks with light winds and fogs.

Bark Carl Georg, (N. G.,) Stover, Bremen 55 ds., in ballast to Hunnemann & Payson. Is anchored at S. W. Spit for orders.

Bark Gyda, (Nor.,) Levold, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons—vessel to master. Came the middle passage, and had light winds and fogs the last 30 ds.

Bark Grace, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bogert, Rotterdam 38 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Came the northern passage, and been 18 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Banquereau, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hartlepool 38 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Annie R. Storer, (of Boston,) Giles, Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., with 710 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Messina April 9, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co. Passed Gibraltar May 12, and for 21 ds. had light winds and calms.

Schr. Madison, Holmes, (of Brookhaven,) Mills, Corpus Christie 27 ds., with hide and wool to to Henry E Sprague—vessel to Baker & Dayton. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Henry Parker, Beers, Demerara 16 ds., with sugar and 2 passengers to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Isaac Rich, (of Salem,) Bryant, Harbor Island 7 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Ryder, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Republic, Thompson, Rondout for New-Haven.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Ferris, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Leland, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. Vandalia, Walls, Elizabethport, for Danversport.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Jones, Elizabethport, for Warren.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Greenland, Parker, Elizabethport, for Nahant.

Schr. Fashion, Scofield, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Isaac Merrit, Bates, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Alvarado, Hewick, Elizabethport, for Beverly.

Schr. Frank Pierce, Lymer, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. H. Hodgdon, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. David V. Streaker, Vangilder, Bath, for Philadelphia.

Schr. K. J. Raynor, Hutchins, Dighton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Centurion, Blodgett, Bangor, with lumber to George E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Wreath, Watson, Franklin 10 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Staten Islander, Everett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Moonlight, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. Charger, Myhan, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. J. W. Wright, Wright, Albany, for Norwich.

Schr. Charmer, Lynch, Albany, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Pavilion, Thomas, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Martha Vassar, Kelly, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Calista, Hall, Rondout, for Rockland.

Schr. Governor Cony, Barton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Billow, Matthews, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Hope, Patch, Elizabethport, for Port Morris.

Schr. Tillie E. Smith, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Jeddie, Flagg, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Ida, Deering, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Brazos, Hart, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Bonita, Evans, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., clear.

Below.

Bark Divico, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, New-Castle April 21, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Alexandria, for Glasgow; Java, Idaho, Concordia and Humboldt, for Liverpool; Charleston, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 14.—Arr. steamer Panther, from Philadelphia; bark Janet Forbes, from Guantanamo; brig Susan, from Fajardo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 14.—Arr. schr. Jessie Clark, from Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. M. Mardles, for Wilmington, N. C.; My Rover, for the Orient; Nettie Doe, for a Northern port; P. L. Smith, for Georgetown, S. C., and Sea Queen, for Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 14.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Irma, Augustina, Elliot Ritchie and Tidal Wave; ships Annapolis, from Liverpool; Mahongo, from Londonderry, and Macauley, from Newport; brig Antelope, from Cardenas; bark Juniata, from Briton, N. S., and steamer Elips, from Washington. Passed out, ship America, for Liverpool; barks Cricket, and brig Prestissimo, for Rio; D. C. Chapman, for Cuba; Thomas Campbell, for Nova Scotia; Lizzie Troop, for St. Pierre; Jennie Morton, for the Fortune Islands; Camelia, for St. Thomas; Concord, for Ponce; Revival and Ida Nicol, for Amsterdam; Warren Ordway, for Elsinore, and Fannie McArrville, for Bristol.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Arr. bark Arthur Perdew, from Antwerp.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 14.—Arr. steam-ships San Salvador and Montgomery, from New-York, and Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

Cld. schrs. M. E. Graham and Hyne, for Jacksonville, Hattie, for New-York, and Georgia, for Bridgeport.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 13.—Arr. schrs. Elwood, Doren, Philadelphia, Boston; S. H. Sharp, Philadelphia, Boston; William Wiler, Boston, Philadelphia; Ann Lee, Lynn, do; G. Stancliffe, Cape Ann, do; Mary A. Rockland, Newark, New-Jersey; Alcyone, Provincetown, New-Bedford; sight of the East, Calais, New-Haven; Minnehaha, Salem, New-York; Cornelia, Rockland, do.; Veto, Thomaston, do.

Sld. schrs. Tahmiroo, Charles Heath, Moselle, (Br.,) Governor Burton, Ellen Perkins, Hesperus, Adelia T. Cohn, William H. Rowe, Mary Lee Newton, Joseph William Fish, Defiance, Helen G. King, General Sheridan, James S. Watson, William H. Tiers, Fannie W. Johnston, M. V. Cook, J. P. Comyges, A. H. Whitmore, Seguin, Knight, R. W. Huddell, S. & E. Corson, M. A. McGahan, Hyena, George Taniane, Edith May, H. A. Rogers, Lizzie Florence and S. H. Sharp.

Disaster.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 14.—The schr. Centurion, which arrived here this morning, reports that the schr. Pioneer, with coal from this port for Oshawa, Canada West, sprung a leak on Monday afternoon and sunk in deep water about 7 miles off Presque Isle. The crew were saved.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 14.—The British schr. Progress, Crossman, master, was towed into this port today, having lost foremast-head and topmast, and split foresail in a heavy squall. Will repair and proceed on her voyage to Boston from salmon River.

Spoken.

May 11, off the Lizard, ship Mount Blanc, from Hartlepool, for Philadelphia.

June 2, lat. 33, lon. 52, schr. Silver Star, hence for Brazil.

June 6, lat. 19 43, lon. 64 20, bark Smyrna, from Greenock, for Havana.

Foreign Ports.

DEMERARA, May 29.—In port, brig Eastern Star, for New-York, to sail June 3.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—Arr. steamer Batavia, from New-York June 3; steam-ship Virginia, from New-Orleans April 22.

LONDON, June 14.—The Cunard steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Sowerby, from New-York June 3, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and arrived at Liverpool today. The Inman steamer City of Durham, from Halifax, arrived at Liverpool today.

BREST, June 14.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship St. Laurent, Capt. Lemaire, from New-York June 3, arrived at this port late last night.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
RECEIVE FOR SAFE-KEEPING,
AND INSURE AGAINST LOSS,
PLATE, JEWELRY, LACES,
AND OTHER VALUABLES.

STORAGE.

We are prepared to receive for the Summer season, or longer period if desired,

VALUABLES,

such as Jewelry, Silver-ware, India Shawls, Laces, &c. All articles are insured against loss either by fire or burglars, and at rates as low as by any other Company. No extra charge will be made in calling for or delivering goods in the City.

Our Safes present peculiar advantages in being entirely free from all dampness.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH,

At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 East 14th-st., (third door from University-place.) Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Ladies' silk elastic belts, elastic stockings, abdominal supporters, pile instruments, ladies', gents' and children's shoulder braces, suspensory bandages, crutches, &c., &c.

MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at BOTH OFFICES, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

GENUINE
VICHY WATER,
BOTTLED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
For Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.
USE NONE BUT THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY
J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.
PURDY & NICHOLS, No. 43 Beaver-st.
CHAS. BELLOWS & CO., No. 41 Beaver-st.
E. C. HAZARD & CO., Nos. 192 and 194 Chambers-st.
PARK & TILFORD, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway.
H. B. JACKSON, No. 192 5th-av.
And all leading druggists and grocers.
BOUCHE FILS & CO., No. 37 Beaver-st.,
SOLE AGENTS.

PORTABILITY COMBINED with great power in FIELD, MARINE, TOURISTS', OPERA, and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses; will show objects distinctly at from two to six miles. Eye-glasses and Spectacles of the greatest transparent power, to strengthen and improve the sight without the distressing result of frequent changes. SEMMONS, Oculists' Optician, No. 687 Broadway.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.